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THE PHILANTHROPIST

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### THE SPECULATIONS OF '34, 5, 6.

The last number of the Friend of Man contains a long Address delivered, by request, before the Young Men's Association, in the Mechanics' Hall, Utica, March 16, 1841, on the speculating mania that prevailed in this counstructive and powerful production, and in all van Stewart. We can find room, this week, for only the following extracts:

ancient Thebes with her hundred gates. my countrymen, the national domains, the uncultivated regions of the deep West, having been surveyed by the government, were offered for sale, and constituted the basis of those splendid speculations in villages, cities, water ideal city, which he offers for sale at \$50, and and corner lots, mill-privileges, railroad depots, canal harbors, lake harbors and wharves.

The sober tract of experience trodden by our-

selves and fathers, in the year 1834, 5, and 6 was suddenly forsaken, to travel the highway of speculation, in order to commit grand larcenies on posterity, and to instantly raise and use for our own benefit, in those famous villages and cities on paper, (whose wilderness trees were yet the home of the owl and abode of the eagle,) all they could be worth were they the abodes of an abounding civilization, and improved by the labors of a century of industry bestowed upon them. Yes! not less than 100, 000 men and women, and many of them, our most virtuous and intelligent citizens, abounding in every good word and work, became suddenly intoxicated with the glory of becoming highwaymen and bandits, who were determined to make the men, women and children of the year 1900, stop and deliver their purses more phlegmatic spouse, 'my dear, every body a nation was visited with judgments for atto these robbers of 1834, 5, and 6. All of this is getting rich, why cannot you borrow a few tempting to be rich without industry, this naterrible 'stop and deliver' to the men and women of 1900, had to be accomplished under va- out West and make a fortune, as well as neight to its lips. Most of the troubles about currenrious ingenious and artful devices, between the bor A, B, and C, who have been?' The hus- cy and broken banks are to be ascribed to this actors, some acting as agents for posterity, or as band in whose breast the smouldering fires of same fruitful and frightful source of all our misparties intended to grasp the money yet un- more, to blow them into a blaze, yields. He' fore they are earned, and taxing the future for canals unexcavated, for rail-roads yet imgraded, his well-endorsed note, given therefor, and genuity of the Brain, rather than the vigor of and for countless other blessings which lay starts with his well-packed trunk; the wife and the hand; by which we are brought back to the along upon the shores of 1900. This great fel- children all standing at the door, to wish fath- great proposition of the wise man, that he who ony attempted on an unborn posterity, upon er good luck, as he starts on the great embassy hasteth to be rich can not be innocent.'lands, which they must use, villages and cities, of making his fortune by his wits, and plunder- Wealth suddenly acquired will rarely abide .in which they must dwell, upon canals and rail- ing posterity or his neighbors, or no matter who, Nothing but quiet, consistent industry can renroads which they must create, seemed to be the if he only gets rich; not dreaming that it is pos- der any people prosperous and happy. Labor most artful attempt to get rich, by a succession sible that his neighbor or posterity may out-wit is honorable in all, from the king on the throne of grand larceny, scoundrelism and legerde- father, and get his \$10,000 away from him, for to the mendicant in the street; and let him or main, the world had ever witnessed. Strange nothing at all; that is, that father may be the her who is ashamed to toil for themselves, or to relate, with what eagerness and activity the plundered, instead of the plunderer. On the the benefit to their race, be more ashamed to news of the first conquests and success over pos- way, this good man meets a neighbor return- consume the industry and labor of others, for terity were heralded on the broad side of every ing, flushed with conquest, from Toledo. This which they do not render an equivalent. Gazette, and it flew with the speed of a post neighbor informs our traveller that he has from tongue to tongue; until at last it wound up bought a corner lot in Toledo, for \$4,000; and in telegraphic despatch, and carrier pigeons, as has no doubt it will be worth \$10,000 by the a mode of dispensing such glorious intelligence. next fall; and with a wink and knowing shake Every signal sale or conquest, every new city of the head, says, that is rather an easier way built upon paper, every new village laid out in to make \$6,000 than it is to split rails at 50 its proprietor's imagination, came forward with cents a hundred; he further tells him of anoththe assurance of impudence, and claimed rank er, who has made \$10,000; another who exwith the inhabited villages, and tenanted cities pects to make \$20,000 in the course of the of the land. Every new victory was the cause of new enlistments in this army of Gog and Magog, who thronged the taverns, steamboats of St. Anthony, who has actually made half a and highways leading to these doradoes; to million, and all the country is up in arms, the these mountains of gold in the lands of the woods are full of rich men looking for land, and setting sun, which were beleaguered with hast- hunting for lead, copper, silver and gold mines; ening hosts, not unlike the crusaders who pres- wheat is \$2,75 per bushel, pork is \$15 per sed on to deliver a land once honored by the hundred, a common cow worth \$40, and a yoke earthly presence of Him whom they adored .- of oxen \$120, and potatoes are \$1,75 per bush-But these rushed forward with speed as if to el. Every log house in Michigan, in the new overtake their golden god, who was roving as est parts of the country, is filled with rich speca fugitive over the prairies and oak-openings of ulators from the East, with long purses of gold the lands of the descendingday.

Some of the general officers in this army who marched to attack the outposts of posterity, would select 160 acres in the dark unbroken thern Illinois, and Wisconsin. There are at bosom of the wilderness, and would draw a least 1000 men standing day and night before map of a city, on paper or parchment, with the land offices seeking their turns to go in and Broadways and Pearl streets; its Washington select their lots, and pay the cash for the same Squares, Jefferson Avenues, Park Places, and Why, the money has become as plenty as the Wheeling triangles. While proper sites are stones in the street. Why, says he, boys in left dotted on said map for St. Paul's Cathedral, the street at Chicago play marbles or raffle for St. Thomas' Church, and some 20 or 30 dis- city lots with each other, worth from 5000 to senting chapels, Shakspeare's Theatre, the race \$10,000. Why, says he, there is one young course, or Hyppodrome; a Harleian Library, fellow there but nineteen years of age, at Chi-Western Museum, Coliseum to preserve half a cago, who has made \$100,000 in buying and dozen of the largest of the ancient mounds, or selling city lots, and has got the money in kegs, namented on the top with the skeletons of Mas- all counted, in silver, and has stopped speculatadons; a flesh market, a fish market, a fowl ting more than three months ago, and retired .market, hospitals for the couchant, for the sick, It beats all that ever was known, in any country or for the insane; an Academy for idiots; a upon earth. It is impossibl, says he, to bring school for the deaf and dumb, Academy of fine the mind up to that point of greatness, which barbarities; but it should be recollected, that we cated to distant lands, thread mountains, and and hastens on, fearing lest the day may be over where they are put under owners. A wagoner what was passing. - When he saw loco-focos, dens of old Babylon over ravines and gorges, as meets others who all confirm and even enlarge by the name of ----, passed here some three or the thoroughfares of unbounded commerce and the accounts and multiply the facts showing chased of the United States for ten shillings per speculator. The map cuts up the city into a fortune in a day, and the possibility of becosome twenty revolutionary generals. The dif- ful, but is with him a common probability; it is the whip cut entirely through the skin; which, ferent portions of the city are marked out with no longer the poetry of lunatics, but he believes being strained, spread open. He then took a city; this Aladdin, with his lamp, is now pre- himself into the stream of passing events, and this was for a report, which the owner had heard,

they will sell again for four times what they know he is a rich man. gave, so that they flatter themselves that they have got the posterity value and price of 1935. Thus these men suppose they have overreached and outwitted their great grand-children, and have appropriated the labors of posterity at least 6 00 | 75 years before they were born. After all, instead of defrauding posterity, they have barely cheated their unsuspecting fortune-hunting neighbor of this generation; merely a young Stuyvesant, who has been of age but six months, and has received his fortune of \$100,000. which has been accumulated by the industry of by-gone generations. That is all. This young man supposes when he goes to bed at before the morrow; whereas he is a ruined try a few years since. It is a most graphic, in- pauper, and is only worth what his bones would be, ring-wired up for anatomical instrucrespects worthy of its distinguished author, Al- tion. But the speculator who truly for nothing has received the \$100,000 or 200,000 of ready cash, is now prepared to manufacture another

> than sell mere city lots, for he owns 5 or 600 abyss of utter ruin. acres of 10 shilling land in the vicinity of his so on to \$100 per acre, valuing more or less in proportion to the proximity of such lots to the The banks sold the bonds in the North and purposes so to do, to gentlemen of distinction, for country villas, splendid parks for their 500 fallow dear, or beautiful places, to be called are broke, and the State of Mississippi, not 'Longwood,' '( herry Hill,' 'Woodland,' 'Mon- richer than Oneida, Madison and Oswego coun ticello,' 'Chestnut Grove,' 'Magnolia Lawn,' ties, must pay the twenty-three millions when The Rustling Leaf,' Sighing Pines,' or it can. Louisiana loaned twenty-five millions Moonlight Cave,' where the evening of life may be passed in elegant retiracy, - 'olium cum insolvent, to aid speculators to get rich without dignitate,'-'in blanda loquentia,' in those en labor. Alabama loaned the credit of that State vied mansions, around which granite fountains to fourteen millions for a like object. Virginmay pour their spakling waters into basins of ia's State debt, without income, is fourteen mil-Parian marble or Egyptian porphyry.

attornies, by which ingenious contrivances, the speculation only wanted one small puff of air fortunes, the great desire of enjoying riches beweek, and of another man in Illinois, who has made \$100,000 in cash, and of a man at the falls shining through the interstices. Is not this the latter day glory on the earth.?

> It is just the same in northern Indiana, nor come firmly impressed with the belief, that or-

in the city of New Yoak. This is yet the city to be the sagacious, there is a money millenium untrue. Cases of these enormous cruelties are ing too freely at Knoxville, and states that he them to waste, as in some regions; that the without houses, where the countryman who overshadowing the land. He sometimes doubs so constantly reaching us from South Carolina, went to see Philadelphia would not have had and inquires of those returning from the great that they excite little attention. reason to complain, as he did there, that he harvest field with their contracts in their pock could not see the city because there were so ets, if the chances will not all be gone before by the name of ---, from South Carolina, who many houses. Immense sums are asked and he reaches the enchanted ground. But he is has about 40 slaves, who adopted this despotic received by the fortunate proprietor of this ten- told there is no danger, and as he reposes his system of discipline. He first hired a Tennesantless city, for certain corner and water lots, weary limbs upon his bed, sleep forsakes him see overseer, with whom I am somewhat acrailroad depots and canal basins; from certain and he rolls like a ship in a tempest, to know quainted, but who resigned his office very soon, persons, who regard themselves the eldest sons how, on his return home, he shall best send as he could not be as cruel as his employer reof fortune, and by the right of primogeniture, up his whirring, blazing rocket, to let the world quired. —then brought one from S. C. The

The Southern States, or the individuals of whom they are composed, were predisposed to the complaint, which raged in 1834, '5, and '6 so powerfully at the North, that is, a sudder desire to be rich by other men's labor, without toiling themselves. It has ended in the almost universal insolvency of the South. Not only as individuals, but it is believed in several cases, of States themselves. They disemboweled the Bank of the U. States, of about thirty millions, never to be re-paid, by which thousands of stockholders at the North and in England are undone. These slave States owe the night that his \$100,000 will become \$300,000 North, England and Holland, about three hundred millions; the bare interest of which is equal to eighteen or twenty millions, or nearly equal to the annual income of the general government of the United States; and at least one hundred and fifty millions of the three hundred will never be paid, by which several thousands The great and splendid public inheritance of city, like Tadmor, in the wilderness, or like of the most worthy families in the Northern free States and in Europe will be precip-This prince of speculators is able to do more itated from affluence and independence to an

> The citizens of the State of Mississippi owe ninety millions for slaves, and the State lent its bonds to the banks for twenty-three millions -paper city. This adjoining land he sells, or Europe, and took the money and loaned it to the speculating planters, and the speculators have become insolvent; consequently the banks of her bonds to her banks, and all about to be lions. Arkansas, with only one member of The flames of these bewildering schemes fly Congress, loaned five millions to her State over the land. The prairies are all on fire. - bonds to aid her banks to loan to speculators, The success of these pioneers in speculation \$40,000 of it on the basis of a red back bank in even affects the bosom of the staid and cautious this county; Kentucky has a debt of seven milmatron, who is thereby induced to say to her lions as a State. Missouri likewise. If ever thousands until our money comes in, and go tion has had the poisoned chalice commended

> > A STEWART.

# INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

From the Friend of Man.

PETERBORO, April 6, 1841. A'r. Hough-I have recently received a letter That your readers may confide the character of slavery. He writes me freely and ergetic." without reserve. I wish I could send his letters the serious hazard of his personal safety.

The following are extracts from my correscondent's last letter. Very respectfully yours, GERRIT SMITH.

Extracts from a letter of Gerrit Smith's correspondent in Tennessee, dated March 22d,

"In the printed copy of my letter in the Friend of Man, Jan. 29th, I discover two errors, which, if mine, escaped my attention. I should have said North Carolina, instead of Mississip pi, as the State referred to by Mr. speaking of this country as opposed to slavery. I meant to have said: 'A very large proportion who own slaves are opposed; while but few are despotic slaveholders.' Colored persons, even if free, are not permitted to own slaves at the

"The public sentiment here revolts at such stripped a negro man, tied his hands together. above his arms, then with one of those heavy feet in front, and 150 feet in depth. The lots the golden age, of which poets have sung and are the size of lots in Broadway, or Wall street, foretold, is coming upon the earth, and at least declared then and the next day to be entirely these transactions, with the exception of drink-ly increasing their value, instead of turning

"There is a planter -, Jefferson county,

neighborhood was so shocked with his cruelty, that several planters waited on ---, and told him that it must be discontinued. - paid some attention to the remonstrance, but is sufficient-

ly barbarous yet. He complains of the country as being too free for him. Report says he has purchased lands in Texas. Some two weeks ago, while on my own

way to \_\_\_\_, I was compelled to stop at the house of - in a severe rain. He is one of the despots of the county, though keeping a. I had several times conversed with him on the as severe as a strong man could make them, 693,414 acres, or 40 per cent., have already past the deepest concern. and probably averaged about twenty to each sed into private ownership, by sales, grants, or

intention to write you. This, un- seventy-two years. (See table IV.) as it may appear, is worthy of some for the abolitionists.'

for that purpose. My good friend,

the estate of a son who died there. He spent an interesting man, strongly opposed to slavery. He assured me he had long exerted himself to overthrow it in North Carolina. He has been seven years a member of the Legislature, and the leading men of that State on the subject. State opposed to it. He was much gratified rom my correspondent, who resides in Ten- when I assured him that our anti-slavey people of the North would be glad to correspond more in his representations, I would remark with him. I gave him your address. You that he is a gentleman of great intelligence and will probably receive a letter from him soon. great moral worth. James G. Birney, who, If the tax is too great on your time, some of our when he lived at the South, was well acquainted friends will, I hope, find it convenient to correswith him, holds him in high estimation.—The pond with him. If I am not mistaken, a door extensive landed property of my correspondent is now opened, which, if rightly improved, in Tennessee and in other of the slave States is will give us access to the whole anti-slavery inthe occasion of his travelling a great deal, and fluence in North Carolina. All that is wanting of his witnessing much of the real and practical to make it effectual, is to make it active and en-

"I think the resolution of the abolitionists at entire to the press. But to do so would be at the North to act politically, excellent. Assure our pro-slavery friends that we will remember them at the polls, and they will soon become sparing of their abuse. If generally adopted at Dixon's line, and then the days of slavery are numbered."

"A large proportion of the Presbyterian and Methodist clergymen that I am acquainted with them are humble, pious, self-denying men."

"I am sorry to say, that we have some proslavery clergymen in this State. Among the most conspicuous is an editor of a political paper. published at Jonesboro, in E. Tennessee. papers leave his office without some deunciaions of the abolitionists. A year last February, he made one of a delegation from Washington county to the Knoxville Whig Convention.

MEMORIAL CONCERNING WHEAT. To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress convened

The undersigned, a citizen of New Jersey, respectfully solicits the attention of Congress to the following memoir, presenting a few con- less it is clogged by obstructions interposed by siderations connected with the wheat product of the policy of our own or other Governments. the northwest.

and North Carolina, and in all of them a ma- each inhabitant, and is more by 11,771,414 or comfort brought from abroad. The more exority of the legal voters opposed to slavery. acres than all the land in Great Britain and Ire-Marshall's letters published in the Louisville land that is capable of cultivation. (See tables eign trade would not only increase the actual Journal have probably reached you. I have III and V.) The land actually sold by the Gov- commerce and revenue to that extent, but would seen but one, that in the paper of Feb. 3. The ernment may be regarded as all bought for cul-Kentucky travelers tell me that the anti-slavery tivation, and exceeds by more than five millions from the severity of the fluctuations arising nfluence there is on the gain. It is in this the quantity now under cultivation in the United from the present almost exclusive reliance upon State. - Many good men are discussing it open- Kingdom. The sales in the last eight yeras are a single staple. But the most advantageous for-There are some who call themselves aboli- 31,758,666 acres, being only two and a quarter eign markets for wheat are grievously obstrucionists. Of the number is my excellent friend, millions less than the land cultivated in the is- ted, and rendered so uncertain and fluctuating . Esq., Cashier of the — Bank in —. land of Great Britain. Of this quantity, 10,068,- as to be nearly valueless to the American farmer, He freed his slaves, and he assured me that he 999 acres, or 31 per cent., were sold in the last by the corn laws of Great Britain and France. thought it no dishonor to be known as an aboli- four years, since the season of speculation was tionist. A family of slaves have lately been over; which fact, taken in connexion with the the act of 9 Geo. 1V, c. 60, 18 one of the most made free in -, that were owned by the vast influx of emigration during the preceding ingeniously contrived schemes that can well be Clerk of the Court. I think there were about four years, conclusively proves that a much imagined, calculated to injure the grain-growing the rate of sales of the

The whole quantity of land in the United d, as it will do much to show that the most Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is 77,per cent., is cultivated; giving an average of but "Last week - Esq., of -, North Caro- 1.88 acre to each inhabitant, of the 27.704.118 ina, stopped here on his return from Texas, supposed to be the present population of those where he had been for some months, settling islands. Fourteen millions, or 18 per cent, more, are deemed capable of cultivation; leaving a night with us on his way out. I found him 15,871,463 or 20.4 per cent. of the whole worthless for human subsistence. (See table V. At the same rate of productiveness with the cultivated land in the United Kingdom, the land already sold by the Government should assured me that he knew the opinion of most of produce subsistence for near 30 millions of people, while the vast quantity still unsold admits He states that there is now a majority in the of a nearly proportionate increase. The lands being all held in fee simple, in farms of suf ficient size to insure the greatest product with the least labor, unincumbered with rents, tithes, or poor-laws, and no part engrossed by noble men's parks or royal forests, the products may be expected to reach this amount far in advance of the proportionate increase of population, provided such a market shall be found for the surplus as will furnish the adequate motives

and rewards of industry. It is to this point

that the attention of Congress is particularly

requested. The actual ir crease of population in these States shows that there is something in our land system, our freedom from taxation, and the general character of free institutions, as spread over this region by the benign influence of the ordinthe North, it will find its way across Mason and healthy vigor to a rising empire, beyond any This thermometrical sensitiveness of the marprecedent in the history of the world. Forty years ago, the whole civilized population of 696. The ratio of increase during each decenat the South, are opposed to slavery. Most of nial period of this century is 483,202,85, and bushels to each inhabitant; of which 13 millions last ten years is 1,502,604, being more in number than the whole increase of England and His century. The increase per cent. is greater published at Jonesboro, in E. Tennessee. His change is William C. Brownlowe. But few than the increase per cent. of England and Wales tables XIV, XVI.) In the ten years, 1829 to during the whole of that century.

Of the actual growth of trade, it is impossible to speak with equal precision, although some valuable date for an estimate may be found With some, I may say many, good traits of in the appended tables. (See tables VII, VIII, Arts; and to give science a permanent abode these Western villages and cities must attain in are in a district where there are but few slaves, character, he is excitable and indiscreet. On IX.) So great has been the influx of emigrants, and an eternal home, a square is marked out three or four years. Why, I have no doubt, and one more enlightened on the subject than his way, at Greenville, he procured a red flan- that it is only within three or four years that with these memorable words, the Universities that Toledo, where I have bought, will be the most others at the South. Cases of equal cru- nel petticoat, carried it himself on a pole some large portions of this district, the best adapof Oxford and Cambridge. From the focal size of New York in ten years, if not larger.— elty are constantly taking place in South Caro- 20 feet long, as an expression of contempt for a ted for wheat, have ceased to import breadpoint of the great central square, railroads, ca- Our fortune-seeker is overwhelmed in astonish- lina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; in fact slander on Gen. Harrison. Such a strange ex- stuffs, and it is but just now that the actual nals, and McAdam's stone and iron roads radi-ment, at this account of his returning neighbor, in all the cotton-growing parts of the South, hibition drew squads of both parties out to see pressure of a surplus of these products begins to be felt upon the general market of the counare to be held pendulous like the swinging gar- before he gets upon the scene of action, and with whom I am acquainted from — county. he called to them, with a familiar sang froid, try; barely suggesting to the wisest forecast "Look here you rascals." As the roads were what is to be. Let the estimate of the future four days since, on his return from Augusta, bad, they had some 20 to 36 miles to ride on be formed in view of the tables, and of the facts, illimitable intercourse. This city plot 20 months the world are in arms to get rich, and that it Ga., stated that on his way he staid at the house the Sabbath. Yet Mr. Brownlowe carried his that the soil is as fertile as any other, with a before, was a quarter section of 160 acres pur- will be accomplished. Our traveller has be- of John Smith had an overseer, who flag to the door of his hotel in Knoxville, in the smaller proportion of waste land, from rocks, afternoon. In the excitement on Monday even- mountains, or swamps, than in any region of acre, by this city-making, posterity-robbing dinary prudence may make, with his \$10,000, drew them over his knees, ran a stick through ing, he drank too freely. His severe personal equal extent; that there are no barrens; that remarks soon brought him into a quarrel with both soil and climate are favorable to the prostreets by the names of the nine Presidents, and ming instantaneously rich is no longer doubt- slave-driver's whips, struck him three times; one of the adverse party. It was said that in duction of provisions of all kinds, while at least this his adversary was the aggressor. Brown- two-thirds of the whole is eminently adapted to lowe sent to Baltimore, by Gen. Wm. Brazzle- the culture of wheat; that the population is alall the primary and compound colors of the rain- it a sober, every day occurrence, a quiet, plea- lighter whip whipped him to a jelley, to use ton, for a select pistol. Soon after receiving most exclusively agricultural, with the advanbow. The fortunate proprietor of this ideal sing reality, rather to be expected, if he throws his own language, from his head to his feet. All it, he met his adversary in the street for a personal encounter. But his foe got the first shot, purchased, too, at so low a rate that no probable pared to sell by the foot his lots, which are 25 follows the current. He flatters himself that viz. that the negro said that the overseer, should and wounded him severely, in the thigh. This reduction of price can bring their lands down

yet preaches-in his paper. I have heard that character of the people, for industry, skill, eduhe would not be permitted to remain in the cation, general intelligence, order, and regard Methodist Church without reformation, but as for law, is surpassed by few other sections of yet I have not heard of his expulsion. This is the world-affording assurance that they will here a very usual case. But the pro-slavery always raise as much produce as they can, if clergy at the South, as at the North, sometimes there is a market for it, and will always require act apparently in the absence of religious in- as much of the products of other regions, in manufactured goods and other comforts, as they can pay for, while their general integrity and the reign of just laws afford a guaranty that they will not run in debt to buy what they cannot see a way to pay for by the products of their labor. The trade of such a country will be limited only by the physical ability of the people, stimulated to the highest industry by the wants of the most civilized state of society, un-

Until the year 1805, wheat, chiefly in the The six northwestern States (including, as form of flour, was the leading article of export such, the two Territorial Governments, soon from this to foreign countries. The average house. I had never stopped with him. to be admitted as States) of Ohio, Indiana, Il- value for the five years preceding the one named, linois, Michigan, Wiskonsin, and Iowa, spread was \$8,205,000. (See table X.) In that year, subject of slavery. I met with no harsh treat- over a surface of 236,211 square miles, not in cotton reached the value of \$9,445,500, and ment. His professions were friendly to me in- cluding the portions of Wiskonsin and Iowa took the precedence of wheat, which it has since dividually, though he said hard things of the still held by the Indians. Being situated in a maintained. The increase since, in the value abolitionists. I should think he had about twen- temperate and healthful climate, with the great- of domestic products exported yearly, is about ty slaves, clothed in rags—some of them bare- est natural facilities for communication abroad, fifty-two millions of dollars, the whole of which footed in this cold March rain. On Sabbath with a soil of amazing fertility, they constitute is in cotton; while the value of wheat and flour morning, while breakfast was preparing, a slave a region of country as well adapted to the resi- has sunk to the fourth place in the columns of came to the door and spoke to him. He took a dence, support, improvement, and happiness exports. The settlement of the wheat region of leather-covered whip with a lash about twelve of man, as any equal portion of the globe. the northwest, to such an extent as to begin to inches long, called here a wagoner's whip. Their present population is 2,969,696, being furnish a surplus, already increases the export With this he stepped into his yard, and whipped only 12.6 to a square mile. (See tables I and of this product; while the prospect for the future some five or six of his slaves.—Every blow III.) Of the 178,696,672 acres of land in those calls upon the philosophic statesman and mercould be counted. I should suppose they were States, (excluding Indian lands, as above,) 72,- chant to look upon this growing interest with

Wheat flour-from its value, its lightness of slave. He returned, laid by the whip, the fami- reserves; leaving 105,923,258 acres in the freight, capability of preservation, and adaptedly continued their engagements as usual, no hands of the Federal Government. In the setmore excited than if he had been to the door to tlement and value of this land, the national as the natural indications of the soil and the apeak to his slave. What their offences were Treasury has a deep interest, as may be seen bundance of water-power, either in that country is unknown to me. There is always enough in the fact that it has already received the sum or along the lines of communication with the seawith such despots. Even should there be no of \$72,214,932 from the actual sale of 52,166,- bord; -wheat flour must be the principal reliother, they say it is best to keep them 'cowed.'" 414 acres in these States, (see table II.) The ance of the northwest for foreign export, and "There is uneasiness in Kentucky, this State land in private ownership gives 24.5 acres to for the means of paying for articles of necessity

The British corn law, as settled in 1828, by

15.—About the same number owned in ——, by smaller proportion of the land sales of that reinterests of other countries, and the grain-growing interests of other countries, and the grain-growing markable period, in these States, were taken suming portions of its own people, without, it and made free. Mr. -- is offering his place for speculation than is generally supposed. At is believed, a corresponding advantage to the --- says in a few years all will be made of in less than twenty years; and at the rate of as the price of grain falls, and falling as the agricultural interests, for whose the last four years, the whole would be sold in price rises, is but little understood in this countries intention to write you. This up sevent tropes (Secretary LTZ) try. The "general average," as it is called, is declared every Thursday, at the exchequer; and is obtained by first finding the average of all the ntelligent men at the South have much respect 394,433 acres; of which 46,922,970, or 60.6 grains sold during the week ending on the preceding Saturday, at 150 of the principal towns and markets, and then taking an average of this with the five last preceding general averages; and this last is the declared or general average for that week. When the declared average of wheat is 73s. or upwards per quarter of 8 bushels, the duty is 1s.; and when the price is 52s. or under, the duty is 34s. 8d.; the intermediate duties being graduated by a scale, or tariff.

> out paying duties, and re-exported at pleasure. The object of this complicated arrangement s, first, to protect the land-holders against foreign competition, and keep up the rent of land so as to sustain the load of taxation imposed by the public debt; secondly, to secure the people against the danger of famine, to which, from the destiny of population, and the uncertainty of the seasons, they are greatly exposed; and, thirdly, to prevent, as far as possible, great fluctuations in the price of grain, The attempt to overrule the great and irreversible laws of trade, which strike the balance between demand and supply-or, in other words, to prevent fluctuations in a market where the demand was constant and the supply variable-could not but fail. Twenty years ago, it was considered that a deficiency of one-tenth in the harvest

(See tables XI, XII.) Wheat and flour may be

stored under bond for any length of time, with-

would raise the price of wheat three-tenths, and ance of 1787, eminently calculated to impart a a deficiency of one-third would treble the price. ket increases, as the increase of population. The yearly consumption of all kinds of grain this district was but 50,240; now, it is 2,970,- in Great Britain is estimated at 52 million quarters, equal to 416 millions of bushels, or 15 102 per cent. The numerical increase of the of quarters, or 104 million bushels, being 3,3-4 bushels to each inhabitant, is wheat. The supply of 4,1-2 millions, or nearly 9 per cent., in Wales during the first sixty years of the last 1839, was at an average price of 70s., which was 80 per cent. above that of 1836. (See 1838, the yearly range between the highest and lowest weekly average, averaged 15s. 4d., equal. to 30 per cent. The greatest fluctuation was in 1828, rising from 52s. 4d. to 78s. 4d., making a range of 50 per cent. These fluctuations of the market in England produce still more disastrous fluctuations in the markets from which supplies are to be drawn. In the ten years above named, the yearly fluctuations were 54 per cent, on an average; and in 1838. the fluctuation was 154 per cent. (See table

> In those ten years, prices ranged from 36s. to 78s. 4d .- a range of 42. 4d., or 118 per cent. The average of the whole is about 56s. In 1828, the price rose, between 28th September and 24th October, from 68s. 6d. to 76s 6d .- eight shillings in four weeks. In 1829. it fell, between 6th August and 17th September. from 71s. 6d. to 55s. 4d., or 2s. 8d. a week. The general weekly averages, taken year by year, vary, on an average, 1s. per week; and the weekly reports of a single market (Liverpool. for instance) fluctuate up and down, on an average, about is. 6d. per week per quarter, equalto 4.1-2 cents in a bushel of wheat, or \$2 34 a

The commercial effect of this system has been to encourage speculation. The moment a

vear.

Thus a gambling character is imparted to trade, as detrimental to commercial morals as to the general prosperity. From July, 1828, to December, 1838, the quantity entered was 6.788. 880 quarters, of which 5,088,946, or 75 per cent., paid duties not exceeding 6s. 8d.; and of this 3,225,263, or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole quantity, paid only 1s. duty. In the year 1837, there were entered for consumption 232,793 quarters wheat, and 40,187 ewt. flour, paying duties to the amount of £306,860. In the year 1833, there were entered 1,740,806 quarters wheat, and 393,817 cwt. flour-being more than seven times the quantity of wheat, and nearly ten times the quantity of flour enter-

ed the preceding year, paying only £146,533

duties, or less than 50 per cent.; whereas, had

duty in the latter would have been £2 303,129.

From 1st September, 1838, to 30th November,

to 20s. 8d.; but the average of duties was under 3s. 7d. See tables XV. XVI.) The tendency of this system to general imawakening intense observation in Great Britmight be made to a large amount will not be received on any just and reasonable terms. The is abundantly able to produce the means of pay-

proportion of the misery which we hear of a- of the Atlantic, is worthy to be taken into the mong the factory children is the result of the account, by every statesman who has not forcorn-laws; first diminishing the employment gotten that he is a man. and the wages of the parent, and then raising the price of his provisions, until sheer want drives him to sacrifice his children for bread! be satisfied with a fixed and moderate duty, in (See appendix D.) Thus, while we are wanting addition to the protection afforded by the cost goods, (not indeed, the necessaries of life, but of freight and importation, now amounting to the comforts of civilized and refined life,) our na- 30 per cent. of the the net proceeds. (See aptional revenue falling short, and our granaries pendix, C.) There would then be a constant bursting with abundance, England's mills are market for wheat in England, to which the unstanding still, and her poor perishing with commonly uniform climate of the northwest hunger. Surely, the common instincts of our would furnish a constant and full supply; and nature, enlightened and philosophic benevolence the whole returns would be required in British which regards human happiness as the great object of human society and government, require tion that yield the greatest profit. Immediate

munity would without the wheat.

sional though frequent deficiencies of her har- debt, because they would see how taxes could vests, arising from her uncertain climate; or the be paid. Immediately, the State stocks would regular demand, now not very distant, caused rise, because the interest would be secured, by the increase of population beyond production, with a certainty that the public works would be is one already exciting the attention of her states completed and rendered productive. The men and political economists. The Baltic manufacturing industry of England, and the agcountries are an unsafe reliance, because, it is ricultural industry of the northwest, would be supposed they have already reached their max- stimulated to the highest productiveness, by imum. Ireland, from which large quantities of grain have been brought, is now in the process fair reward. The great cotton staple, too, of a great moral and social revolution, which, would feel the benefit of a new and healthy imby enabling every peasant to eat his daily bread. will not only furnish a home market for Irish wheat, but, ere long, create a demand for A- open would be thronged with freight. New merican flour in exchange for Irish linen. The quantity of wheat brought from Ireland in 1832 sake of securing to her own enlarged canal the was 552.740 quarters; in 1839, but 90,600 quartransportation of the produce from the Ohio, ters. (See table XIV.) The Black Sea is another source, but the wheat is of inferior quality; few British goods are taken in pay- direction, (See table XIX.) ment, leaving the balance to be met with specie; the voyage is long, and wheat very likely to be injured; and the cost of freight enormously disproportioned-the cost of freight and chagers from Odessa being from 16s. to 19s. per. quarter. The six northwestern States of this Union, with their present products, consumption of goods, and capability of increase, exactly meet the exigency. The examinations made by the persons employed last year in taking the census, show that the product of wheat in those States, excluding Wiskonsın, in the year 1839, was 25,241,607 bushels, equal to 8.6 bushels to each inhabitant; of Indian corn, 87,620,868 bushels, or 30.02 to each inhabitant; of other to each kinds of grain. bushels, or inhabitant; and the total of all kinds of grain bushels, being bushels to each inhabitant. There can be no doubt that the product of 1840 was very much greater than this; but there are means of ascertaining the extent of the increase. In some extensive sections, it has been estimated at one fourth and even, one-third. The wheat crop of the whole United States (excepting North Carolina and Kentucky) was 75,995,787 bushels, or 5 bushels to each person; and, of Indian corn, the crop, was 301,-947,658 bushels, or 20 bushels to each person.

(See table XVII.) If we now turn again to the six northwestern States and Territories of the Union, we shall find that one of the greatest interests of the nation is the filling up of those countries with a sufficient population to complete the social or-Without requiring that they should be made as populous as England, with her 294 inhabitants to a equare mile, it may be safely assumed that the structure of society will not be rendered complete, in a country so destitute of mountains and waste lands, with a less population than 50 to a square mile; of this number, they now have but a quarter. Any policy, of events, which hinders the influx of population, is therefore calculated to protract the period of comparative unorganization.

In addition, those States have burdened themselves with heavy debts,-all incurred for the purpose of making roads, canals, and railways. All these improvements were calculated with reference to the conveyance of the products of the soil to markets out of their borders, and all and November last, 1736 persons, compaising converging, in effect, towards the great Atlantic almost all the adult Irish in the city, have taken seapotte, whence those products should seek a the pledge, and have kept it sacred.

deficiency appears in the slightest degree prob- European market. The stocks of these States able, the grain-dealers naturally withhold their are greatly discredited, -chiefly, it is believed, stock on hand from the market; orders are sent through the unfortunate neglect of a well-estabto the continent for grain, to be imported in bond, lished axiom in finance, which forbids the creto be entered as soon as the fall of duties will ation of public debt, without a specific pledge of answer; prices are pushed up by all the arts of revenue, from taxes or some other source, suftrade; and, as soon as the duty sinks to the de- ficent to prevent the accumulation of interest .sired rate, (say 6s. 8d.,) the whole stock in And even now, the States are reluctant to tax bond is entered for consumption, and thus added themselves, and greatly injuring the credit of to the general stock; and, if the deficiency proves the country by delay, because they do not see imaginary, or small, prices fall as rapidly as a fair prospect of sale for the products of their they rose before, the duty runs up again, and land, which is all they have to sell. And now the speculators have received the whole benefit, are they to acquire the means of paying the taxes necessary to sustain these stocks, unless they have a market for their staples? And how are these public improvements ever to pay for themselves unless the produce of the country can be carried on them? And whither shall it be carried, if there is to be no foreign market?

The Federal Government has expended more than a million of dollars in creating artificial harbors on the upper lakes; and two or three millions more are required to complete them in such a way, that what has been done shall not be destroyed. In addition, harbors are requied by the most urgent necessity along the coasts of Lake Michigan, now, for hundreds of niles, entirely destitute of a shelter for shipping. These works are all standing still, because the revenue is short; while the tooth of the rate of duty been equal in both years, the Time is rapidly consuming the unfinisced constructions. (See table XVIII.)

1839. duty was paid on 4,532,651 quarters Should it, indeed, come to be settled that there is to be no foreign market for these prowheat, the prices ranging in the time from 61s. ducts, the fine country under contemplation is 10d. to 81s. 4d., and the duties ranging from 1s. not, therefore, to be despaired of. Let the necessity once become apparent, and there will be but one mind among the people of the northpoverishment, and to the increase of misery and west. The same patriotism which carried our discontent among the poorer classes, is already fathers through the self-denying non-importation agreements of the Revolution, will produce ain. The manufactories stop work, because a fixed determination to build up a home marorders do not come from America; and the orders ket, at every sacrifice. And it can be done .are not sent, because that with which payment What has been done already in the way of manufactures, shows that it can be done. The recent application of the hot-blast with anthragoods are wanted here, and our free industry cite coal to the making of iron, and the discovery of a mine of natural steel, would be auxment; but the great staple of the northwest is iliaries of immense value. We could draw to under an interdict. The operatives are thrown our factories the best workmen of Europe, at out of employment, and reduced to the lowest tracted less by the temptation of wages, than hy means of subsistence, and unable to consume a the desire to leave liberty and land as the infull measure of the products of agriculture, and heritance of their children. But it would take thousands are made paupers, and become an a- a long time to build up a manufacturing interest bsolute charge upon the land. The consump- adequate to supply the wants of the northwest. tion of agricultural products is diminished; the or to consume the produce of those wide fields: agricultural laborers share the common distress; and the burden of taxation for internal improveand agriculture itself, the very object sought to ments, uncompleted and unproductive, would be be benefitted by this unnatural arrangement, is very heavy and hard to bear; and all the popuoppressed by its own protection. It is demon- lation that is comeentrated upon manufactures strable that a well-employed, well-paid, well- is so much kept back from the occupation of fed, prosperous community of operatives would that noble domain; and the national treasury consume and pay for more agricultural products, would feel the effects of the curtailment of imin addition to the wheat they might import from ports and the cessation of land-sales; and the America, than a depressed and starving com- amount of misery which the loss of the American market would occasion to the starving op The best authorities agree that a very large eratives and factory children on the other side

manufactured goods, generally of the descripa faithful examination of this system by all ty, orders would go from this country to set every wheel, and spindle, and hammer in motion The question, where Great Britain is to look Immediately, these States would be willing to for supplies of wheat to meet either the occa- tax themselves for the interest of the public the best of all encouragements—the hope of pulse given to trade. The public works would be finished, and the lines of communication now York would abolish her duty on salt, for the the Maumee, the Wabash, the Illinois, and the Wiskonsin canals, now strongly tending in that

On the other hand, let it be supposed, for a

moment that the landholders of England would

The demand for the public lands would pour steady stream into the national treasury on the one hand; to be met by a deeper current from the imports on the other, furnishing an adequate revenue for the completion of our harbor works and national defences. The exports, no longer confined to a single staple, and drawn from the most productive of all branches of labor-the cultivation of a rich soil that costs next to nothing-would keep foreign exchanges in a healthy state; new ties of mutual advantage, and new inducements to mutual justice, forbearance, and peace, would arise between two nations of common origin, from whose influence the world has so much to hope for: our own manufactures would be left, under their present protection, to a healthy and natural growth with the growth of the country; and our nation would be saved from another tariff controversy, to occupy and embitter the debates of another political generation.

Are not these objects worthy of the consideration of American Statesmen? May an obscure citizen, who loves his country, be pardoned for his presumption in spreading these imperfect suggestions before the American Sen-

Your memorialist respectfully resquests that useful information may be collected and diffused respecting the wheat product of the nothwest; the condition and extent of the foreign market now open for American wheat and flour; the obstructions interposed by the regulations of Foreign Governments, and the probability of any repeal or modification of those regulations: and that Congress will adopt such measures as shall be deemed wise and proper, to secure an equitable and adequate market for this valuable product.

Your memorialist has prepared, from the best materials in his reach, with some labor, a numin this memoir, which are appended hereto.

JOSHUA LEAVITT. Washington City, February 25, 1841.

LOWELL. Mass .- The editor of the Dedham Democrat, says that between the months of June

# THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday Morning, May 12, 1811.

CASE OF ABDUCTION.

The following particulars we state, o authority of several persons who saw the thes-

On the afternoon of Thursday, April 22. colored lad, standing on the quay, opposite took place, and the result was, that the Captain, whether he should succeed! with the assistance of one or two of the hands, seized the boy, carried him aboard the boat, whence he was conveyed in a yawl to the op- Jarshal, we are told, once more set out to look posite shore, to be committed, of course, to the Covington jail. The story ran, that it was suspected the boy was a slave, had escaped from New Orleans by concealing himself in the but no captain was to be found, and the boat's boat; and that the captain, to save himself from the risk of a penalty, had determined to make sure of him till ready to start, and then re-convey him to New Orleans. It was not pretended that the captain knew him to be a slave, but por child? Let the reader judge. One thing merely suspected him to be such.

Information being given to some of us in the out a warrant for the apprehension of wronged, at the hands of Esq. Glenn. tain. The time set for the officer to make his return was three o'clock in the afternoon. The abductor, meanwhile, nad been apprised of what was in progress, but said confidently that a subject of common remark. You can scarceno officer would arrest him, unless he were ly take up a newspaper in which are not recordpointed out. How he came to understand ed the details of some burglary, forgery or othwhat the Officer would not do, we are left to er wickedness. As usual, party men are striconjecture: but so it happened, Mr. Smith, the ving to make capital out of this deplorable state Deputy Marshal, did not find him-and his re- of things; the democrat charging it upon the asturn at 3 o'clock was, that the man was not to cendency of "federalism," and the whig tracing be found; he had gone out to see his mother, in it up to that "source of all corruption," "loco-Delhi, (a place three or four miles from the

Mr. Smith seemed to take it for granted that he had done his duty, and manifested no inclination to prosecute the search. Had he held a warrant for the apprehension of a burglar, would he have made such a return as that just mentioned? Who ever heard of a peace officer, giving up the pursuit of a criminal, because he nappened to be three or four miles off? In the abduction of a human being from this state, crime as burglary. The culpable conduct of ernment." Mr. Smith is but a fair illustration of the general state of feeling in this community. The people do not recognise a colored man, As A MAN: inuries against him are regarded as MATTERS OF COURSE. Mr. Burnett remarked in the presence of the officer, that "if he had held a warrant for the apprehension of an abolitionist, he would speculations of the Ohio Statesman. have served it soon enough." The remark in refusing to do his duty: refuse, however, he the history of our country. The following and not grow insensible to blood?

Mr. Burnett and the counsel employed then went to Mr. Glenn, a justice of the peace. This person at once showed a determination to grant ers being excluded from this aggregate." no warrant. First, an affidavit in the usual form was prepared, specifying the crime committed, and the person committing it; but this would prolific sources of corruption than those they not do; the offence must be defined. A. have noticed. nother affidavit was accordingly drawn up by the counsel, but the magistrate then required, that there should be incorporated a declaration, that the abductor had taken the lad away "without any legal authority therefor, or without first taking such black or mulatto person, before a udge or justice &c. His wishes were prompty fulfilled, but when all this had been done. then he demanded, that Mr. Burnett should was either a barefaced attempt to entrap Mr. Burnett into perjury, or a trick to evade the responsibility of issuing a warrant.

was a slave or not, whether he had come up, on the boat or not, but was willing to testify that he had been kidnapped. But, the magis- great moral principles, no elevating doctrines Such cases, he said, were of frequent occurrence. Slaves would hide in boats, and captains were so, it will be well, if Mr. Glenn can acquit himping. Look at the case. A captain suspects get that there is a right and wrong. In a word, that a colored man, who has come up on his the political arena, for the last twelve years, boat, is a slave—he does not know that he is— with its painful exhibitions of human passion he knows nothing of his owner, if he has any and inhuman selfishness, has been almost as prohe has no authority from the owner, if owner life a source of moral impurity, as was the anto verify his suspicion:—or, he suspects, that a and ghastly sights of blood and torture. certain colored person has escaped in his boat 3. Another, and an inexhaustible fountain of from a slave state. Forthwith, he goes before corruption, is the slave-system. Innumerable one of our magistrates, and makes affidavit-of are the ways in which it spreads its poison thro' what?-his suspicion; and thereupon, the mag the republic. Do luxury and and effeminacy istrate issues a certificate, or warrant, authori- and idleness lead to crime? What more fruitzing him to seize the suspected person, and ful source of these vices than Slavery? Do more outrageous violation of all law and justice? If Esq. Glenn has been guilty of such acts, (and what other construction can be put on ergies of the North, than Slavery? Do arrohis language, reported to us by two intelligent gance, and bad temper, and want of forbearance, gentlemen who were present, and are ready to testify to it?-)then we aver, that he has ber of tables illustrative of several of the topics been guilty of aiding and abetting in the atrocious crime of kidnapping. The public we trust will demand an explanation from this gen-

he matter at some length, for if such conhet's to be tolerated, there is positively no law for the colored man, in this city.

Another magistrate was then applied to. but le had so much business, he could not entered upon the duties of his office, and wan- slavery. ted a little experience.

The Mayor was again visited, and he promptly promised to do all he could to induce Mr. the steamboat Commodore, attracted the agen- Smith to serve the warrant; but so offensive had

> The boat was rapidly taking in her ladings se was to start in a short time. The Deputy fir the captain. Some of our friends who tere on the quay report, that he was standing here about half an hour on Saturday afternoon, dew by this time were on the alert.

Monday the boat left, the warrant unserved, the boy gone, the law laughed at, all lost, and why? At whose door lies the slavery of that we may say-Mr. Smith will never again he We have excused the slaveholder, and acquitrusted with a warrant, where it is black versus course of the evening, Mr. C. Burnett, the next white; and no enlightened lover of even-handed morning appeared before the Mayor, and sued justice will be disposed to seek redress for the

### THE REASON.

The increase of crime in the United States is focoism." The Cincinnati Chronicle, after almurders which have been committed within a few months, says that this "career of most extraordinary villany," is to be traced to "luxury among the higher classes," the scarcity and of a fellow-man? Slavery is a systematic, legalderangement of the currency among all classes," &c., &c.; "each and all of "which "evils, have been directly and demonstrably the moral consequences of the War upon the curren- ways innumerable, we countenance and supeye of the law, no less than of Justice, the forcible CY, AND THE DIMINUTION OF DUTIES ON FOREIGN port. It is upheld by the National Government, goods, begun, continued, and persisted in by in which we have a voice-upheld in part by without legal process, is, at least, as high a the recent administration of the General Gov- our treasures, our power. We embrace it in

> There you have it,-the vast increase of of a protective tariff!

was indiscreet, but could not justify Mr. Smith of federalism, is beyond all former precedent in the rights of our neighbor? Connive at cruelty, dreadful statistics, we copy from the New York small portion of the grand aggregate-the bank-

> Further consideration would have convinced our neighbors that there are other, and far more

1. The spirit of speculation, impatience of labor, and haste to grow rich, arising out of the that the county as well as state from which the action of the banks in expanding their circulaboy had been carried, should be named, and tion and making money plenty, out of the peculiar facilities in this country for the accumulation of wealth, and the existence of a system in one half the Union, which degrades labor, and furnishes contagious examples of immense speculations, have lowered the tone of public sentiment, impaired individual integrity, developed violent passions, and given great predomiswear, that the boy was not a slave, and had nance to merely selfish feeling; thus multiplynot come up in the steamboat Commodore! ing the temptations, and lessening the draw- to the system. M. Guizot, and the ministry This was too bad-Mr. Glenn knew he had no backs, to crime. Witness for example, the right to demand such an affidavit. In fact, it gambling in public lands, and the ruinous speculations in slaves.

2. The political excitement which has raged among all classes of the people for many years Mr. B. was entirely ignorant whether the boy past, has acted perniciously on public morality. Having its source in dissensions about pecuniary questions chiefly, questions involving no trate was stubborn, and would grant no warrant! concerning human rights; and inflamed by a rabid competition for office, it has vitiated the public taste, and let loose the most malignant responsible for them. He had given many war- passions; public spirit has been supplanted by responsible for them. He had given many war-rants for the arrest of the fugitives. If this be private interest and partisan animosity, and the last Ohio Legislature. All its professions of impartialmen, in their never-ending calculations of what self of the charge of aiding and abetting kidnap- is politic, have accustomed themselves to forthere be to claim him-he can produce no proof cient amphitheatre with its gladiatorial shows,

carry him out of the state! Could there be a reverses in trade, disorder of the currency, and waste of capital, tempt to dishonesty? What has struck a deadlier blow at the monetary enlead to the commission of lawless deeds ?-Where such a hot-bed of evil passions as southern Slavery? Behold what it has done!

The church has been subjected by it; so that instead of preaching the whole truth, it preaches and practices but half a gospel. Truckling to However this may be, let the fact stand out, sin in one case, it loses the power to enforce in bold relief, that Mr. Glenn, a justice of the righteousness in others. The unprincipled see peace for Cincinnati, refused to issue a war- it apologizing for the worst kind of robbery, rant for the apprehension of a man, charged on the robbing a man of himself, and of course oath, with a criminal offence. We have dwelt learn to think lightly of lesser robberies.

Politics are in vassalage to it; so that men who would occupy offices in the gift of the naof truth: so that candidates for office, even in

tion of one of the crew. A low consultation been the remark of Mr. Burnett, he knew not justice, thus habituating the people to the practice of injustice.

> It tyrannizes over the press, literary, scholastic, political, miscellaneous. Our school books must teach nothing of human rights.-Our novelists, historians and poets must bow Our novelists, historians and poets must bow are in statu quo. Reports, however, from Tampa are obsequiously to oppression. Miscellanies must unfavorable. Doosa Tustenuggee, who went out to contain no reflections against the divine right of man-stealing. Our newspapers must give no have become lukewarm, and the general impressi scraps of information as to the blessed working of Young Freedom in the West Indies-no light on the inroads of the Slave-Power.

For half a century have we shut our ears and hardened our hearts against the cry of the slave. esced in his claim of property so long, that we have gradually acquired an insensibility to wrong-doing-a state of mind inevitably predisposing us to become wrong-doers. We have honored friends or near relations who are slaveholders. Some of our customers are they whose treasures have been replenished by the a few days since." earnings of the oppressed. Or we have travelled in the South, and been charmed by the hospitality of the lord of a hundred negroes.

From all these causes, we have learned to deny in our hearts the doctrine of the inalienability of human rights. They have proved too strong for our principles; they have darkened our moral perceptions, lessened our moral senluding to the number of burglaries, arsons, and sibilities, weakened the public conscientious

What is stealing, what, swindling, what, murdering, but violating one or all of the rights ized violation of all the rights of human nature, save the right to life, and to the invasion of that it frequently leads. And yet this slavery, in the church. We honor it in our social relations. We seize the poor victim escaped crime in our country is owing in chief part to from its tortures, and aid the man-hunter again the want of a National Bank and the absence to rivet his chains. We negotiate, that we wrench the precious boon of liberty from men. As an offset to the politico-moral philosophy whom an act of Providence has wrecked on a of our worthy cotemporary, we give the brief shore where slavery never riots in human suf-"The increase of crime since the ascendency ed? Assist in robbery, and retain respect for

> In such a state of things, why wonder at the prevalence of crime? Prevail it must, more and more, like the waters of the deluge, until this fountain of manifold iniquity be dried up.

# EMANCIPATION IN FRANCE.

Owing to the infamous treatment of a female slave in the island of Gaudaloupe, and the acquittal of her master, the French Colonial minister some time since sent orders to the French West India Islands, "that henceforth all private prisons are abolished, and that slaves can only be confined in the public prisons, and at least one half of the Judges must be from France."-The London Anti-Slavery Reporter of the 24th of March, states that a decisive debate had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of colonial slavery, and that the entire public press of Paris were agreed in the opinion, that the last decisive blow had been given generally are said to be in favor of emancipa-

# DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

It is astonishing how people will differ in pinion. Look for example at the following, from a paper quite reasonable in most matters. The Philanthropist .- This is becoming one of the nost violent and unscrupulous political papers in the State. Although it is the accredited organ of an association engaged in the advancement of a moral enter-

prise and professes strict neutrality in politics, it equals the opposition press in the bitterness of its attacks upon the present National administration, and in the unfadoing as much to advance the interests of the late Van Buren party, as to bring the reign of oppression to Marietta Intelligencer

When I saw "Philanthropist" at the head of this little paragraph, I imagined my friend was going to be quite complimentary—that is, to praise the good temper of the editor, his industry, his scrupulous regard for the truth and all that. But what a disappointment! This however is but another example how the most worthy men will differ in opinion. For really, I cannot jump in judgment with this courteous neighbor.

# DISAGREEABLE.

Such paragraphs as the following make us feel uncomfortable-but with more truth than Macbeth in another case, we can say from our heart, "Thou canst not say I did it."

A Slaveholder for President .- The aboliti onists have repeatedly declared, in the most positive terms, that a slaveholder would never again be permitted to sit in the l'residential chair—but what will they say now that they have by their own votes, made John Tyler, an extensive slaveholder, the Chief Magistrate of the nation ? They all voted for Tyler, knowing that it was exceedingly un-certain, to say the least, whether Harrison would outlive his term, and in the event of his death, that Tyler would be the President. What consistent, conscientious souls they must be .- Zanes, Anrora.

Tt must be very gratifying to the Abalitionists wh voted for John Tyler, to have a SLAVEHOLDER for President! Stick a crow bar there! "Here she goes, and there she goes." How conscientious they were !-

### NATIONAL NEGRO HUNT.

Interesting Intillegence for con

On all matters pertaining to Slavery, Amerition, must turn double dealers, systematic hy- cans seem wanting in their ordinary acuteness. pocrites, falsify or stifle their own convictions But a few days since, the press gave out that the war, so called, in Florida, was over-the Infind wie. A third was sought for, but could the free states, to insure success, must forswear dians were coming in-all difficulties were in a not be found. A fourth was seen, but was ex- attachment to the cause of human rights, and far way to be adjusted. We did not believe it. cased at his own request, because he had just pledge themselves to silence on the wrongs of and we said so; and the next news shows that our scepticism was well founded. Let negroes Slavery exerts a controlling influence over the and all go along with the Indians, and the war legislative power of the country, compelling it is ended; but keep our army there for the sake to enact laws in derogation of all rights, in vio- of sifting out the Indians, and running down the lation of the plainest dictates of humanity and negroes, and the slave-hunt will last a long while yet. Here is the latest intelligence.

"The following letter from one of the correspondents of the Savannah Rapublican is the latest advice received from the seat of war.

FLORIDA, April 16, 1841. Gentlemen: I have nothing at present that will interest you or your readers about the Florida war.—We bring in his people, has not even brought himself back. Other chiefs; of whom Gen. Armistad was sanguine, these parts is that the business of emigration will "wind up" with another summer compaign. Alec Tustenggree is still quiet. No one knows where he has betaken himself. We shall doubtless hear of his position ere long, as you are aware he is the most restless of the Florida Bandits. I will give you the cue of the war frequently—but do not close it too suddenly, lest, like an-imperfectly healed wound, it break out afresh to the annovance of yourself and readers.

From the Savannah Georgian, April 2. From Florida.-We learn from a passenger in the Gen. Clinch, Capt. Brooks, from Pilatka, that an express rider was shot between Anutaliga swamp and Fort Clinch. Two balls were found in the mail bags, which were brought in by the horse, and first, by his presence. Lieut. Woodruff, 2d Infantry, died at Fort Holmes

### WAYNE COUNTY. The Wayne County Anti-Slavery Society, held its

first Anniversary meeting at Centreville, on 2nd day the 19th of 4th month, 1841. Isaiah Osborne, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair. The following persons were elected officers of Socie-

ty, for the ensuing year, viz:-

JONATHAN UNTHANK, President. DAVID WILCUTS, Vice Presidents. ISAIAH OSBORNE. LEVI COFFIN, Cor. Secretary. HIRAM HOUGH, Rec. Secretaries. DANIEL HUFF.

H. H. Way, Arnold Buffum, Michael Keever, Elam Unthank, Andrew Merideth, Eli Hiatt, David I. Grave, Asa. Jessup, Thomas Moorman, John A. Unthank, Moses Hough, Managers,

The following persons constitute the Executive Com-

Levi Jessup, Thomas Moorman, Roland T. Reid, Zeri Hough, Robert Green, David Wilcuts, Wm. Way, Arnold Buffum, Robert Cox, Thomas Hutchins, Andrew Spillard, Hiram Hough, and William R. Wil-

The Report of the Executive Committee was then

After the reading of the report, the following Resolutions reported by the business Committee, were discuss-

Resolved, That in reviewing the great political strug . ferings. Can we do all this, & not become wick- gle of the past year, and in contemplating its present results, the melancholy reflection is forced upon us, that christain professors, including many abolitionists, have been instrumental in placing in the chief Magistracy of this nation, a man who holds his fellow men in rigorous and cruel bondage.

Resolved, That it is utterly incompatible with the principles of Republicanism, of justice, and of religion, for any man, to aid in the bestowment of authority upon one, who, in private life, give such demonstration of a total disregard of the great and fundamental principles of human liberty, and human rights, and, that from such we have no reason to expect the recommendation of any measures, except such as are calculated to increase the power of the powerful, and to rob the weak of their enjoyments and their rights.

Resolved, That we approve of the eall of a National Convention, to meet in New York next month, to ominate candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved. That we reiterate the recommendation, to the voters of Indiana, to give their suffrages for no man, for any office whatever, who will not give satisfactory as surance, that in his official capability, he will in all things, have regard for the equal rights of all men, and will oppose that spirit of oppression, and encroachment upon our rights, which has already plunged our country into unexampled pecuniary embarrassments; and now seriously threatens the entire subversion of all the principles of free government.

Resolved, That the repeal of the tariff, and the refusal to re-charter the United States Bank, are attributable to the spirit of hostility, which the slaveholders of the South have for more than forty years, constantly exhibited toward the natural prosperity of the free labor of the

Resolved. That without a protective tariff, no other policy or measures of the national government, can give prosperity to the people of the non-slaveholding states. Resolved, That the gratitude of the world is due to the Hon. John Q. Adams, for his able, fearless, and successful vindication of the right of the Africans of the Amistad, (notwithstanding their skins are black,) to enjoy liberty, and the privilege of pursuing their own hap-

Resolved. That the editors throughout the State, who are free to let their readers know what abolitionists are doing, are hereby respectfully requested, to give our Report and the foregoing resolutions, an insertion in their papers respectively, and send a copy to the Secretary, at New Garden.

# A. S. MEETING.

The Green County Anti-slavery society met at Massie's creek pursuant to public notice, and, after listening to an interesting address by Rev. Mr. McLean, was called to order by the President, Col. James Morrow. The Secretary being absent Dr. Jos. Templeton was appointed pro tem. It was then stated that the principal object of the mee-

ting was to appoint delegates to attend the A. S. Convention to meet at Mount Pleasant on the second of June On motion, it was then agreed that a committee of six

delegates be appointed. But before these delegates were chosen; it was, On motion, agreed that a committee of three be ap-

pointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Wm. Collins, Valentine Nicholson, and J. H. Purdy were chosen and retired.

The following persons were then appointed delegates, viz: Col. Jas. Morrow, Arch'd. Collins, Valentine Nicholson, Joseph Harbison, Thomas Brown, and J. H. Purdy. On motion, it was agreed that Mr. James Moore be ad-

ded to the number.

The committee on resolutions reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after having been severally read and amended, were adopted as follows:

Whereas it has been suggested in the Philanthropist

that the approaching Anniversary will be decisive of the fate of the State A. S. Society, Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this society, the inrest of the anti-slavery cause requires that the State or-

The two resolutions immediately following

we published and commented on last week .- ED. PHIL.]

Resolved, That, while we disapprove of political organization, we recommend to all voting abolitionists to carry their principles to the balloi box. Against the fourth resolution Jos. Templeton offered his protest, which was entered on the minutes.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Col. James Morrow and adopted unanimously. Whereas the Hon. Benjamin Tappan, U. S. Senator

present a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Co-lumbia, forwarded by the Executive Committee of the Cadiz female Anti-slavery Society, with 177 signers,

Resolved, That a public servant in high trust who has not moral courage to discharge an important duty, but let a blow fall on the heads of honorable females to save his own, is unworthy the suffrage of a free people. On motion, it was agreed that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Xenia Free Press and the Philanthropist.

On motion, adjourned sine die. JAS. MORROW, Pres. Jos. TEMPLETON, Sec. pro tem.

MOVEMENTS AMONG OUR PEOPLE IN OHIO. - The Palladium of Liberty brings us the proceedings of a meeting held by our people of the city of Cleaveland, Ohio, in re-

lation to a State Convention.

The proceedings are of a spirited character, and ground, and assert their American citizenship. They brand the prejudice of our countrymen as wicked in principle, and assert that the efforts made by the power holding community to throw around the free colored people civil restrictions, is a mistaken policy. They acknowledge the efficient aid rendered to our cause by our white friends, yet take the true ground, that it is our right and duty to assemble together to consider our pecur disabilities, and to devise means for their removal. They then recommend for this purpose a State Conven-tion, to be held at a suitable time, and in some central place, to consider the disabilities under which they of

that State labor. We are glad to see this movement on the part of our ne in a true spirit, and with some dignity of character, that we are to command the respect of the public, and get our claims before them in a proper and in a better shape.

An account of the proceedings referred to above was forwarded to us for publication, but it has been mislaid. The brief notice from the Colored American will however suffice .- ED.

## HE PHILANTHROPIS ..

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Wednesday Morning, May 12, 1841.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Sixth Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, will be held, Wednesday, 2d of June next,

in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Papers friendly please copy.

CT CHRISTIAN WORLD. 20 We have not received a number of this valu-

able periodical for two months.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications will appear next week.

# AMISTAD AFRICANS.

Our readers saw the advertisemet in our per lately for donations in behalf of the Amistad Africans. The committee, who have succeeded so well in having their title to freedom recognized, have assumed the responsibility of taking care of, and educating them, and solicit aid from the friends of humanity in all parts of the country. They have requested us to act as receiving agent for them in Cincinnati. Any donations that our friends may feel disposed to make will be thankfully received.

# OFFICE-SEEKING.

The rage of office-seeking fills the land .-Never were the American people so distempered before. Crowds of mendicants annov the government, begging to be fed at the public crib. It would seem as if men had determined to avoid the curse, if curse it be, of eating their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The urgency with which applicants are pushing their claims, explains, at least a portion, of the enthusiasm with which the new Administration was ushered in. Multitudes were working for themselves-the presidential canvass with them was a grand private speculation.

In some of the public prints we have noticed lame attempts to excuse this office-seeking mania, and create sympathy for the poor men, who, driven out of employment by the "war on the currency and reverses in trade," are obliged to look to the public for support. We have no patience with these sympathetic gentry. Who are the scramblers for place? Mechanics, hard working-men, the real producers of the country? No! a large majority of those who are looking to government to retrieve their fortunes, are speculators who have been bitten, broken merchants who in haste to be rich have extended their business beyond their means, gentlemen accustomed to live by their wits, and that large miscellaneous set of fellows who would rather do any thing than work. And for such men. our sympathies are invoked! Let the speculator become honest, let the merchant learn discretion, and let all be impressed with the conviction that it is more honorable to be producers, than consumers, to make honey than to be drones, and there will be fewer public beggars.

A man who seeks office for the mere sake of a subsistence, gives up his independence, and makes himself a slave to the powers that be .-He ceases to think or speak like a freeman .-The displeasure of his patron may strip him of employment to-morrow, and turn him out a beggar; and to avoid so dreadful a catastrophe, conscience must be sacrificed, free thought smothered, and a habit of crouching servility put on. We do not say that such are the necessary effects of holding office, but that such are the effects in almost all cases, where office is held simply as a means of subsistence. The place- the door and knocked, and called to Jesse (Mr. Baker) man becomes a slave to the public or the power on which he depends for bread.

democratic institutions and state-governments. But, our richest blessings may be turned into curses. The peculiar nature of our domestic institutions, while favorable on the whole to the advancement of society, and the improvement of the individual, has this disadvantage. that it gives too much predominance to political tastes, and opens so many avenues of political promotion, that much of the energy that should be expended in the discharge of persongiving for reasons the Senatorial eas, with this remark, all and social duties, is absorbed in political "I will not strike when the blow will only be felt by my strife. A national government, and twenty six state-governments, with their almost innumerable departments, to be filled, violently inflame the ambition of multitudes, who seek in the comparatively large profits and small labor of public appointments, a refuge from the hardships of private toil. This is especially true at this time, because the spirit of speculation which has prevailed like an epidemic all over the country for a few years past, has absolutely impaired the business energies of the American people, and disqualified many for thrift and industry. Such persons naturally seek to feed on the public, for they hate slow methods of "getting along in the world," are impatient of the diligence and steadiness demanded in private enterprise, and discouraged by the prospect

of small profits, however certain. And are we to feel sympathy for these drones? Shame on their manhood! The public should frown upon them. Let them go to work. Better men than they have turned a furrow, or laid brick. Let them go to work, and they will maintain their independence, acquire people of that State. It is by such movements, when a manly energy, set a good example to their children, and contribute their share to the common stock. "More blessed is it, to give than

> Every careful observer must have noticed for many years past, a growing impatience of la bor among our countrymen. With an extraor dinary amount of energy, enterprise, and hope, their peculiar circumstances have stimulated them to hazardous speculations, rather than patient labor. The hop, skip and jump mode of making a fortune has been the favorite one .-The shop-keeper becomes disgusted with his scant profits. True, he is clear of debt, and makes enough nett every year to add to his stock; the house he lives in too is his own, the fruit of the small earnings of a few years. But, this is nothing. His neighbor who began with no more means than himself, now realizes from his speculation some fifteen or twenty thousand per annum. He can stand it no longer. The stock is sold out, the old stand given up. His credit good, he pushes to the extent of it the first year. Business is brisk-his calculations all prove true-at the close of the speculation he finds himself the gainer by five thousand dollars. This is doing something-how his heart dilates with hope! A fortune in five years is his inward purpose. He dashes ahead-his enterprise is every where applauded-banks become eager to lend-he is a borrower to an amount, the bare idea of which would have shocked him a ty and has not yet paid for it-but next year will square all accounts; if successful this once, he may retire with a fortune. Mad with the delirium of enterprise, his future teems with nothing but golden visions. Four years have gone by, and he has almost forgotten that he was a shop-keeper. The fifth year, the last speculation, seals his fate. He has paid high prices, and finds the market glutted-no sales, money scarce. The banks are straitened, and can allow no extension of time. He has built on a point-his credit has stretched beyond his means-no sales, but he must meet his payments. The end has come-he falls, and

must be commenced anew. He was in baste to be rich, and such is the result. He preferred speculation to labor, and such is his reward. Has he learned wisdom by that which he has suffered? Will he now stoop to humble, steady industry and economy? Ah, no! The mad excitement of five years' speculation has spoilt him. He becomes an office-seeker.

scores fall with him-credit and all gone. Life

MURDER AND ARSON ATST. LOUIS.

The public have lately been greatly excited by accounts of a dreadful murder perpetrated at St. Louis. The following articles from the Cincinnati Gazette embrace the facts of interest

"The St. Louis Republican of May, 1, gives a full account of the developements which had been made during the two or three days preceding, with reference to the orrible tragedy which enacted in that city on the night of the 17th April. Through the prospensity of guilt, to babble, the facts came to the knowledge of a negro barber named Edward H. Ennis, who communicated them to a mulatto friend with a request that he woule advishim what course to pursue with reference to the matter. Butcher, this friend, refused to advise him, but subse quently, while Ennis was up in Alton, informed a police officer of that town of what had been communicated to him. Ennis was immediately arrested, and made a full sion of what he had learned .- The circumstance of the bloody affair, as detailed by him, are related as follows in the St. Louis Republican:

"About 10 o'clock on Sunday night, [April 17.] Ennis went from the barber shop to his board by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charleville, ree man. on Third, between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison, came to the door and was admitted, after being admitted exclaimed, "G-d d-n the luck," and on inquiry why, he stated I have done more murde to night than I ever did before and have not been paid for it;' and after remarking that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance, that he and three yellow men, viz: James Seward, alias Sewell, Warric and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettue's counting room, that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone, Mr. Baker was sitting down with his boots off, reading a newspaper, Madison walked up and pre sented a bank bill to him, and asked him if it was good and as Baker turned to look at the bill he struck hir over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm; the others then came in, and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead, his skull and one side of the head completely searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the

hed cloths and placed it in the bed. They secured the door and went to work on the vault to open it, While at this work. Mr. Weaver came to to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver; and it was in

No one can admire more than we do, our fused, saying that he had done his share and would i no more, Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room struck the head with a bar of iron; on the second blow he fell and attempting to rise Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis in his statement, does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says, that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired and that they had no weapons but the bar of mentioned. From the statement it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some further .effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it Madison left; Warrick, Sewell and Brown remained a short time, then fired the house in five different places, come out, locked the door and went up the alley north from the house, and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch and blue cloth cloak, which he said he had thrown away fr fear of detection, but did not say where."

It seems from the statements, that Ennis, on the m ing following, was in company with all of them at many of the facts he got from others besides Madi Warrick and Sewell said but little about it. Madis had with him on the morning following, the bar of ire with which the deed was executed, and Ennis having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw into a privy in the rear of Leah's house. The vault w yesterday searched and the bar found. We understan proves to be an instrument used in opening dry goo boxes, a chisel on one end and claws on the other, or of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis

There are many other minor statements, but the above is the substance. The communication of Madison pears to have been made without solicitation, and wi out any injunction of secrecy.

Leah aud her husband confirm Ennis's statement acto the time he came home, and the time Madison camein, They heard the conversation, but not sufficiently listinct to understand it. It may be well, however, toremark, as a further confirmation of Ennis' statements, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the left of Leah's house besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long connected, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations.

### The St. Louis Tradgedy.

"The negro apprehended in this city day before yeserday, on supicion of having been concerned in the St ouis tragedy, had his examination yesterday before the Mayor, and was remanded to prison to await the order of the Governor of Missouri. He was acknowledged to be "Charles Brown," and identified as the Charles Brown implicated by Madison, in his confession to Ennis, by Peter Charleville, the husband of Leab, at whose house Ennis, Madison, rnd others accused, boarded,

The Alton police officer, to whom Butcher gave infor nation of the confession which had been made by Madi son to Ennis, detailed all the facts which were brought out on the examination in St. Louis. Charleville's tesimony bore against the character of Brown in no othe respect, than as showing him to have been on very intinate terms with Madison and Sewell, The witness summoned on his behalf, testified to his good character and uniformly orderly behavior.

Several witnesses were examined for & against Brown, but the testimony amounted to nothing, either way, more than we have stated. He was remanded by the Mayor, altogether on the strength of the testimony of Charleville who alone identified him, and from the confession and implication of Madison, which was presented before the Mayor of St. Louis by Ennis, as stated in another of

For the defence, Messrs, Brush and Chase,

## A NEW BOOK.

Our friend, W. H. Burleigh, has just put forth a volume of his miscellaneous Poems, which we trust soon to have the pleasure of reading. Some of the specimens we have seen of them, are indeed beautiful. The following is his

## PROSPECTUS.

"At the repeated solicitation of many friends, whose partiality for the individual may have rendered them blind to the defects of the author, the underesgned is induced to publish, by subscription, a volume of his Miscrellaneous Poems. As Poetry has been with hima pistime, rather than a pursuit, and its study pursued under peculiar disadvantages, only for the which it imparts, he cannot hope that any thing which Wool, he has produced is specially worthy of public approba- Silk cocoons37 ion; it is rather for the gratification of the few feeling, whose kind regard for the writer will induce Cotton, them to set an estimate upon his labors much above their Sugar, his fugitive writings in a volume. Without courting or deprecating criticism, none can be more fully aware of the defects, both in matter and manner, which mark his composition, than himself; yet he would modestly hope, that, if it cannot be claimed for his collection that it adds any thing to the literature of his country, it may at least be said that its claims to the public regard are not

exaggerated. The Poems will be printed on clear white paper, in the best style of typography, and will be contained in one volume 12mo., of 250 pages, neatly and substantially bound in figured muslin. Subscription price, Eighty Seven Cents per copy, payable on the delivery of the book. The work will be ready for subscribers in the early part of May.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1840. W. H. BURLEIGH."

# WHEAT MEMORIAL.

The Wheat Memorial of Joshua Leavitt, presented in the Senate during the last session of Congress, and published on our first page, is worthy the attention of every reader. It is Hay, drawn up with great care, contains numerous highly interesting facts, and is accompanied by eighteen valuable tables, which want of room Tobacco, obliges us to omit. The memorial however, presentsan abstract of the most important items in these tables. It shows in a strong light, the immense resources of the West, exposes clearly the injustice and impolicy of the Corn-Laws of Great Britain, and enlarges on the advantages Sheep, which would be conferred on both countries by Swine their modification. While flour ranges from \$3. 50 to \$4,00 we can hardly be said yet to be suffering for the want of a market for our produce. However, the consumption must regulate the supply. No one can calculate how much wheat would be raised in the West, were the farmers assured of an enlarged and uniform market. On the minds of thinking men in Great Britain this memorial, we doubt not, will exert a very favorable influence.

COFFEE HOUSES. A movement is on foot in Boston against the license system. Some folk now-a-days seem wonderfully taken with the Father Matthew tactics. Were he on this side of the Atlantic. they would call him a fanatic, as they now denounce thorough-going temperance men, for ultraists In this city, there is every prospect of been passed in the council, for licensing not only averns, but coffee houses, porter houses and restaurats. A coffee house may be licensed for not less than a hundred dollars. The criersout against ultraism, must rejoice in these symptoms of reviving health in the public mind. The ordinance provides that there shall be no Sunday selling, and no gambling in such houses. Very good, but how will you enforce it? Whereever the Devil is, he will have his machinery house shall keep a light burning before its door, for half the night we believe. This is consid-barn, he has blown upon it." Brethren, think sisted that Madison, as he had killed Baker, but he re- crate—it may save the bones of the tippler as on these things, I kave written them with a

ts home at midnight. The council, howight to have extended its kindness so far, ing lights along every street and alley from the groggeries to the homes of mers. And one thing more it might or the wives and children the miserable wretches whom this ordinance itspperation will transform into brutes.

## AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

rican Artists are winning golden opinion abrad. The genius of Powers, it is said, has pade a great impression on the public at Florence, Greenough has recently been appointed a Professor of Sculpture in the J. & R. Academy,-a high honor, conferred spontaneously by his brother artists.

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The printer made several serious blunders in our totals, as given two weeks since, and one third of the impression was struck off before we could rectify them. As it is highly importan that such statistics should be accurate, we publish them again. We have also made a rough calculation of the agricultural wealth of the two sections of the Union, appending to each article an average price. Wheat for example, which is \$1,00 in New York and 62 cts. in Cincinnati, we set down at 80. We could not calculate the value of hemp raised, as there appears to be some error in the returns quantity. It must be recollected that the statistics of Florida, Wiskonsan, Kentucky, and North Carolina have not yet been published. Our calculation shows a difference of about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars in favor of the free states. It may be said, that this is nothing more than a fair proportion for our larger population. Grant it, but agriculture is but one department of our industry .-Nearly all the labor of the slave-states is devoted to agriculture; a large portion of the North to Manufactures and Commerce. The Manufactures of the single state of Massachusetts, we doubt not, far exceed in value, those of the entire South. Allowing then, that, although the Page. While on their way to appear at the agricultural industry of the free states produces absolutely one hundred and thirty million dollars' worth more than that of the slave states, still relatively to the population its products are only equal, it is evident that we must set down the immensely greater value of the manufactures for their other illegal proceedings. and commerce of the former chiefly to the credit of free labor.

uii oi				
		FRE	E STATES.	
			Bushels.	
Wheat,	80	bush.	53,091,2974,	\$42,473,037,00.
Rve.	50	46	14,274,926,	7,137,463,00.
Corn.	30	. 46	123,031,959,	36,909,587.70.
Date.	25	66	78.513.756,	. 19,628,439.00.
Buckwheat, 100 " 6.691,372,				6,691,372,00.
Barley.	50	66	3.885.274,	1,942 637.00.
Potatoes,	25	66	86,660,529,	21,665,132.25.
Poultry,				6,547.150.00.
Products of the Dairy,				29.046.700,00.
Products of the Orchard,				5,738,658.00.
Lumber,				9,119.046,00.
Pitch, tar, turpentine &c.				10,989 00.
			Tons.	
Hay,	\$7 pe	er, ton	9.174,088, Lb.	64,218,616,00.
			01 054 000	W 420 007 10

35 per. lb. 21.254.306. 9.171.173. 779.549,70 30,173,142, 1.508.657.10. Gallons. 219.451, 2,036 026, 101.801,300,00

8.117.745, 121.766,190.00 Neat Cattle. 15,653,446, 30,306,892.00, 10,192,303, 30 576,909,00, \$545,550,928,523 SLAVE STATES. Bushels

22,794.853, \$18.235,882,40 2.794.694. 1.397.347.00 177,038,486, 25 " 31,608 613. 7.902.153.25 351,138 00 Buck wheat. 100 " 351,138, 63,920 15,320,910, 3 830.227,50 Potatoes.

5.131.932 00 1,537,078.00 2.291.337.0 24.328.00 4,048,324,00. \$7 per. ton. 578.332. 2,048,947,05 35 per lb. 5,854,163. 5 916,30 5,856,562,90 68,900,740, 1.063.860.616. 95,747,455,44 251,282,712 12,564,135.60 76,154,735, 2.284.642.05

Gallons. 50 per. gal. 67,195, 33,597,50 72.013.250.00. 1.480.265 5,495.787. Neat Cattle. 82,436,805.00 3,521,450, 10.896.509. 32,689,527.00.

> For the Philanthropist. REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

\$415,078,669,79.

They have set up kings but not by me; the have made princes, and I knew it not; we have been in pain, we have as it were brought wind; we have wrought no deliverance; we have sown o the wind and are reaping the whirlwind." DR. BAILEY, -All scripture is given by inspiration, and is profitable for reproof &c.; and those only who walk by its counsel shall receive the crown of reward. True we may follow the councils of policy and expediency, and for a time seem to get success therein; but before the whole story is told, they are found lying vanities and we are stung by disappointment. The above scripture passages appear to me to have an apt bearing upon our recent national events. Perhaps no people ever saw a more windy time than ours while making their late Chief Magistrate. Every means was resorted to without the smallest inquiry as to its a rich harvest for drunkards. An ordinance has purity. Now, although the race was won, the prize is lost in accordance with the truth, that we shall not be crowned unless we strive law-

I have no disposition unnecessarily to wound the feelings of those abolitionists who, although faithfully warned of this error, voted for a slaveholder, who now is by their help, set on high, enjoying the greatest glory the American people can bestow—Yet in all meekness and humanity, I beg of them to review their conduct, and "consider their ways." I humbly beg of them to examine, whether God has not about him. It also provides that every coffee spoken to the perplexed question of "choosing We have "sown much and betweeen evils." have brought in little, and when it was in our

subdued spirit, on behalt of the oppressed against the oppressors.

PROPERTY OF GREAT BRITAIN .- Ricardo es £300,000,000 more than three times the computed value of the property of the United States.

CURIOUS .- A petition was presented to the Lowe House of Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst., asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors age of thirty years. The document was refer Committee on Domestic Manufactures."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES .- A correspondent of the London Courier is indignant at the fact, that the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway company have "actually bought ten locomotive engines made in the United States."

ELECTION .- Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut have gone for the whigs. The Democrats appear to have gained ground in Virginia,

SILK-IMPORTATIONS .- 'The value of silk imported into this country during the year ending 30th Sept. 1839, was near twenty three millions of dollars; almost equalling that of the entire importation of woolen and finen goods, and being nine millions more than the value of the cotton manufactures imported.

VIRGINIA -The whigs say that the elections in Virginia have terminated in the choice of 10 Whigs, 10 Democrats, and one impracticable. The Democrats claim 11 Van Buren men, and set down 7 as Whigs, 3 as impracticable Whigs.

KENTUCKY .- The party denomination of the Kentucky delegation to Congresss will be about as it was the last Congress.

SUPREME COURT .- After a session of four weeks, the Supreme Court of Ohio, adjourned Saturday, April 30th, having disposed of about J, E, Martin, 1; Wm. Garret, 5; Jas. Caldwell, 2: Jas.

KIDNAPPING CASE AT OBERLIN .- It will be recollected that the three persons engaged in the kidnappping affair at Oberlin, were bound over to answer for an assault and battery on Mr. County court, the present month, the old man, the principal offender, was taken sick, and died. In consequence of this the others were not indicted, but with the constable, were required to appear at the next term of the court, to account

The Grand Jury having examined into the case of the jai-lbreaking, made a report, exonerating all persons, except the prisoners themselves, from any participation in the matter .-They submitted their report for publication, it the judges thought best. It will be recollected, that an attempt was made by a Cleveland paper and the Ohio Statesman to fasten the guilt on abolitionists. Will they be just enough to contradict their own false statements?

BLACK-LAWS .- A case in Huron county has lately been appealed to the Supreme Court, which will bring up the question of the Constitutionality of the law which protects our cit-7,439,007,10. izens from employing colored persons who have not given security &c. In Lorain also, we are informed, bills have been found against several individuals for harboring alleged fugitives from labor, which will also make some cases 109,715,50 for the Supreme Court. It will be a glorious day for Ohio, we doubt not, when the consti tutionality of our inhuman Black Laws shall be submitted to so intelligent and unprejudiced a tribunal as our own Supreme Judidiary.

POPULATION OF MIDDLE FLORIDA. - White males, 5949; females, 4791; free colored males. 71; female, 11; male slaves, 7985; females, 7765. Total whites, 10.737, total colered, 15.788.

MR. TYLER .- Mr. Tyler, instead of being bachelor, as frequently stated, has a wife, and several children.

CENSUS .- No one supposes that the census, when completed, will give an exact exhibit of the real wealth of the country. The likelihood is, in most instances it falls below the truth. Massachusetts for example is set down, as having produced in 1835, 158,023 1-2 bushels of wheat; but in that very year, bounty was claimed for 190,869 bushels. The New York Herald does not hesitate to say, that "the production as published is fully ten per cent below the actual product.

A STRIKING INSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE. A member of the "Artists Fund Society" of Philadelphia, lately requested of Mr. Purvis, his elegant portrait of CINQUE, the chief of the Amistad Africans, for the purpose of having it hung up in the gallery, not supposing any objection could be made. The portrait was cheerfully sent to the "hanging committee," who, after keeping it ten days, returned it to Mr. Purvis, thanking him for the tender of its use, but declining to exhibit it,-"it being contrary to usage to display works of that character, believing that under the excitement of the times, it might prove injurious to both the proprietors and to the institution!" Can it be, that other countries produce as many miserable, truckling cowards as our own? We really should like to know, for such servility almost kills a man's

Tonacco Cnor .- The crop of Tobacco raised in Kentucky last year amounted to two and a half millions of dellars in value.

# NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Convention will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1841, in Methodist meeting house, at Economy, Wayne Hay, ton, co. Ia.; for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a State Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the State, and the adjoining States are invited to attend. We particularly invite those of our brethren in Ohio, or n any other State, who are in the habit of lecturing, to attend the convention, No person will be prohibited from attending as a spec-

tator, but none will be permitted to participate in deliberations of the Convention, except the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Zion's Watchman will please copy the above

By order of the Executive Committee of the Wayne county Westeyan Anti slavery Society. GRIFFIN DAVIS, Cor. Sec'ry.

### NOTICE.

The Quarterly meeting of the Clinton co. A. S. Society, will be held at the Presbyterian church in Wilmington at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, May 24th and 25th. Rev. D. Burgess of West Union, Hon. Thomas imates the whole property of Great Britain, at Morris, and perhaps other distinguished speakers will be present. A great attendance of the citizens is invited. A. BROOKE, Sec'ry.

On Wednesday the 26th of May, a Convention of Anti-slavery citizens of all parties will be held in the t house in Wilmington, Clinton co., at 1 o'clock P. the purpose of making arrangements for selecting candidates for county and state officers to be voted for at the fall elections.

Hon. Thos, Morris and others it is expected will address the meeting.

### MANY CITIZENS.

## NOTICE.

The Ohio Ladies' Society for the education of the free cople of color will hold its annual meeting at the same me and place, with the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, when the annual report will be real and interesting

addresses may be expected. The Executive Committee would respectfully urge very woman who desires to see common justice extended to the colored people in our midsts, and whose cirumstances will permit, to be present at the meeting. All Female Anti-Slavery Societies are requested to

end delegates, and forward their contributions. In behalf and by order of the Executive Committee. MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec'ry

## RECEIPTS.

CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, Treasurer.

PLEDGES AND DONATIONS. From the 14th April to 8th May, 1841. A Friend Ionation \$5.

From 14th of April, to May 8th For the Philanthropist. Baily & Hoge, \$2; Robt. Walker, 2; Doct. A. M. Lewis, 3.10; Saml, Fairbanks, 2; Wm. Wylie, 2; J. Carter, 5; Alfred Johnson, 2; Rufus Bishop, 1; Plymouth A. S. Soc. Mass. 2; J. G. McCullough, 1,40; Morris Pace, 1; Ewing, 1,50; Jno. Ramsay, 1,50; David Ramsay, 1,50; Saml. Ramsay, 1,50; J. H. Miller, 2; Jeptha Duvall, 3; N. P. Grissell, 2; Jas. Ingraham, 2; G. W. Carter, 2,50; Rev. S. K. Sneed. 2,50; A. S. Collins, 3; Miss S. A. Paxon, 2,50; Thos. Boyd, 3; S. Henkle. 4; H. & L. Mosher, 2,50; N. Kirkpatrick, 2; W. B. Finney, 5; Ino. Day, 3; T. McNaughton, 2; L. W. Knowlton, 2; David Wallace, 2; Brown & McCammon, 2; Moore & Lyon, 2; Lonson Junkin, 3; J. G. Vanvalkinbury, 3; By Mr. Wright, — L. G. Porter, 1,32; A. Cooley, 2,25; Andrews & Foot, 2; A. Briggs, 6,95; B. Steadman, 6,35; W. Wells, 2; M. Hecox, 2; J. M. Sterling, 1,55; J. F. Hanks, 1; E. Wade, Esq. 2; W. Fuller, 1,05; B. Sheldon, 1,75; G. B. Turner, 7; Hamlin & Ellsworth, 2,65; Jesse Neal, 4; Chapmar & Granger, 3,50; Wellman & Goddard 2; A. Jerome, 2,55; Doct. W. Hance, 2; L. A. Donnell, 4; Thos. Donnell. 2; J. C. Donnell, 2; J. Hamilton, 2; J. Hiatt; 1; Rev. J. Forbush, 3; R. Benedict, 2; Wm. R. Walker, 2; David Nettleton, 4; G. Cheadle, 2;

Saml. Robinson, 2; C. Coffin, 1; C. Smith, 2; Wm. Wilson, 2; Rev. H. Burnett, 3; J. McIntyre, 2; D. Anderson, J. Bockoven, 2; B. Kirk, 1,50.
Mm. Dranlove, Pab. Agt.

## SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Florence or Tuscan Braid, Leghorn and Straw bonnets Misses Flats &c.

Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5. Fourth 

N. B .- Just received some beautiful Florence Braid-

# FELOGEE SCHOOL

At Richland, Logan Co., O., will commence its first session on the 1st of April next. The Rev. J. B. John Bible Criticism, Metaphysics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic. Joseph Forsyth, teacher of Chemistry. Dr. R. Mann, teacher of Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Geography and History impson, assistant, in the Languages. Terms, \$5. entrance fee, and \$10 for every sess er that: more or leess for fuel.

### Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthronist May, 12, 1841. \$3 87 4 52 cts for new, old 62. Wheat, Corn,

WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. N. O., gall. Pot, " Sugar-house, 40 Mustard, lb. 37 Almonds, s. s. 15 374 Vails, cut, 3d, 8 Alum, Beeswax, lb. 4d, 6d, 50 62 Beans, bush. Crackers, 10 and 20d, 51 Candles Mold, lb

Sperm"

Rio, Ib.

Havanna,

Coal, bush.

Cassia, lb. Chocolate, "

heese,

Cloves, lb.

Feathers,

No. 3. "

Cod, lb.

Figs, "Filberts, lb.

Glass, box--

Ginseng,

Oats,

Red, lb.

Madder, "

Nutr.cgs

Manilla. "

Copperas, " 3 Castings, s., t. 3 50

Corks, vel., gr., 50

Sugar ket. " 3 00

47

13

13

371

16

164 17 00

61

non, 40 lb. bbl 50 00

8 by 10 3 50 3 75

10 " 12 4 50 4 75

" 12½ " 16

" 16

Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50

20 16

Wheat, bush. 56

Ginger, race, lb. 121

Oil— Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 145 150 Sum. " " 142 1 Linseed " 75 8 Linseed 4 75 80 Tan.,br.bl. 2000 28 00 white, " 1700 1600 Paper— Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 15

18 to 20.

No, 1, cap, "3 25 No, 2, " "2 75 " 2 75 3 00 Pepper, lb. Pimento, " 121 B. hams Sides, Shoulders

Butter, plenty, 6 150 162 Clear, " 11 50 & 12 50 Prime, " 9 Prime, " 9 Rump, a Chime lb, 7 50 8 50 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$4 00 Herring, box. 75 1 00 Mac., 1, bl. 18 50 19 00

Raisins, m. r. p \$2 25 Rice, lb., keg, 5 N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. 74 in bls Loaf, 15 to 16

Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 121 13 Brown, Segars—Common th. 1 25 1 50

Melee, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00 Salwratus, " cask 61 kog 10

Kanawha, \* 28 T. Island, \* 40 S. Petre, cr., lb. 9 Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Soap, No. 1, lb. 51 No. 2, "

10 00 11 00 Hemp, cwt., 5 50 Carraceas, 1, 1 75 Imperial, lb. 98 Gunp'wder, " 90. Y. Hyson, " 80 ron, bar, " 41

Souchong, " 62 Tin p.3 X.p. 12 50 Whitedry " 10 l'obacco-In oil, keg, 2 37 Va Cav., lb. 35 to 45 Logwood, t. 40 00

" 13 Lump, 16 20 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 81 4 " No. 2. Vinegar, gal

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. rarely spoke. We give the concluding chapter of "The Hour and the Man." All authorities agree, that member that yours in fidelity to your ruler, is to repeat Toussaint L'Ouverture was deliberately mur- to him what I say." dered, by that Destroyer of Nations, Napoleon Bonaparte. The precise mode in which he ing, he said, with some hurry of manner, that, as he was was disposed of, is not so well known. Miss Martineau has adopted the most generally re-

"Day after day passed on and the prisoner fo change in his condition—as far, at least, as it depon his jailers. He was more ill as he became enveloped in the damps of the spring; and he grew more sensible of the comfort of being alone. Death, by violence, however, did not come.

ceived account.

He did not give over his concern for Mars Plaisir be cause he was glad of his absence. He inquired occa-sionally for the commandant, hoping, that if he could see Rubaut, he might learn whether his servant was still a prisoner, and whether his release from this cell had n for freedom, or for a worse lot than he had left behind. been for freedom, or for a worse for than he had keep the limit and he sank down on his bed, from which he did not rise till long after Bellines had laid down his andant had returned to the fortress, or who was lieutenant if he had not. In the middle of April, the doubt was settled by the appearance of Rubaut himself in the cell. He was civil—unusually so—but declared himself unable to give any information about Mars Plaisir. He had nothing more to do with his prisoners when they were once taken out of his charge. He had always business enough upon his hands to prevent his occupying himself with things and people that were gone by. He had delivered Mars Plaisir into proper care, and that was the last he knew of him. The man was well at the time, as well as usual, and pleased enough to be in the open air again. Rubaut could remember no more concerning him; in fact, had not thought of him again, from that day to the present.

"And this is the kind of answer that you would give concerning me, if my sons should arrive hither in search "Come, come ! no foreboding !" said Rubaut. "Fore boding is bad.'

"If my sons should present themselves-" proceeded

"They will not come here—they cannot come here, interrupted Rubaut. "No one knows that you are here but some three or four who will never tell.'

"How!" thought Toussaint; "have they secured Mars Plaisir, that he shall never tell!" For the poor man's sake, however, he would not tell this aloud.

Rubaut continued: "The reason why we cannot have the pleasure of giving you the range of the fortress is, that the First Consul thinks it necessary to keep secret the place of your abode—for the good of the colony, as he says. With one of our own countrymen this seclusion might not be necessary, as the good people of the village could hardly distinguish features from the distance at which they are; and they have no telescopes-no idea of playing the spy upon us, as we can upon them. They cannot distinguish features so high up—"

"But they could complexion." "Exactly so: and it might get abroad that some one of

"And if it should get abroad, and some one of my sons "And if it should get abroad, and some one of my sons or my wife should come, your answer would be that you remembered nothing—that you cannot charge your memory with persons and things that are gone by—that you have had prisoners of all complexions—that some have lived and some have died—and that you have something else to do than to remember what became of each. I hope, however, and (as it would be for the advantage of the First Consul) I believe that you would have the com-

plaisance to show them my grave."

"Come, come! no forehoding! Foreboding is bad," repeated Rubaut.

Toussaint smiled and said, "What other employment do you afford me than that of looking into the past and future, in order to avoid the present? If, turning to the sickening view which the past presents of the treachery of your race to mine. of se of my brotherly trust in him by which your ruler has afflicted our hearts--if, turning from this mournful past, I look the other way, what do I see before me but

"You are out of spirits," said Rubaut building up a fire, "You wear well, however. You must have been very strong in your best days. You wear extremely

"I still live; and that I do so is because the sun of my on me. However, I am as willing as you that my looking forward should be for others than rather myself. might be able to forebode for France and for its ruler."

Rubaui folded his arms, and leaned, as if anxious to listen, against the wall beside the fire; but it was so wet that he quickly shifted his position-still, however, keep-

ing his eyes fixed on his prisoner.

"And what would you forebode for France and for her

"That my country will never again be hers. Her tribution is as sure as her tyrranny has been great. She may send out fleet after fleet, each bearing an army; but the spirit of freedom will be too strong for them after all. Their bodies will poison the air and choke the sea, and the names of their commanders will, one after another, sink in digrace before they will again make slaves of my people in St. Domingo. How stands the name of Leclerc at this moment in France?"

"Leclerc is dead." said Rubaut; repenting, the next moment, that he had said so much. Toussaint saw this

by his countenance, and inquired no farther. "He is dead! and twenty thousand Frenchmen him, who might at this hour have been enjoying at home the natural wealth of my country, the fruits of our industry. The time was when I thought your ruler and I -the ruler, in alliance with him, of my race in St. Domingo-were brothers in soul, as we were apparently in duty and in fortune. Brothers in soul we were not, as it has been the heaviest grief of my life to learn. I spurn brotherhood of soul with one whose ambition has be himself. Brothers in duty we were; and if we should be yet brothers in fortune-But you are saying in your heart,

'No foreboding! foreboding is bad.'"
Rubaut smiled, and said foreboding was only bad for the spirits; and the First Consul's spirits were not likely to be affected by anything that could be said at Joux.—
To predict bad fortune to him was like looking for the sun to be put out at noonday; it might pass the time, but would not dim the sun.

"So it was said of me," replied the prisoner; "and with the more reason, because I made no enemies. My enemies have not been of my own making. Your ruler is making enemies on every hand; and alas! for him, if he lives to meet the hour of retribution! If he, like myself, should fall into the hands of a strong foe-if he should pass his remaining days imprisoned on a rock, may he find more peace than I should dare look for, if I had his

"There is not a braver man in Europe, or the Indie either, than the First Consul."
"Brave towards foes without and suffering to come.

"Brave towards foes without and suffering to come.—
But bravery gives no help against enemies harbored within and evils fixed in the past. What will his bravery avail against the images of France corrupted, of Europe outraged, of the blacks betrayed and oppressed—of the godlike power which was put into his hands, abused to the purposes of the Devil!"

"But perhaps he would not view his affairs as you do?"

"Then would his bravery avail him no better. If he should be so blind as to see nothing higher and better than his own acts, then will he see no higher nor better hope than he has lost. Then will he suffer and die un-

der the slow torments of personal mortifications and re-"You say you are sinking under your reverses. You

say you are slowly dying."
"I am. I shall die of the sickening and pining

aut saw the fire in his eye, glanced at his emaciated hand, and felt that this was true. He could bear the conversation no longer, now that no disclosures that could serve the First Consul seemed likely to be made.

"You are going?" said Toussain "Yes, I looked in to-day, because I am about to leave

the fortress for a few days."

"If you see the First Consul, tell him what I have now said, and add that if, like him, I had used my power for myself, he would have had a power over me which he has not now. I should not then have been here the fortress for a few days.' (nay, you must hear me) I should not then have been here, crushed beneath his hand; I should have been on the throne of St. Domingo-flattered, as he is, by assurances of my glory and security, but crushed by a heavier weight than that of his hand-by his image, as that of one betrayed in my infidelity to his country and na-tion. Tell him this, tell him that I perish willingly, if this consequence of my fidelity to France may be a plea for justice to my race."

"How people have misrepresented you to me!" said Rubaut, bustling about the cell, and opening the door to call Bellines. "They told me you were very silent-

"That was true, when my duty was to think,"

"More wood, Bellines," said Rubaut; going to the door to give farther directions in a low voice. Returning, he said, with some hurry of manner, that, as he was to be absent for two or three days, he had sent for such a bed. He called the prisoner in a somewhat attack to be absent for two or three days, he had sent for such a bed. He called the prisoner in a somewhat attack to be absent for two or three days, he had sent for such a voice, felt the hand, raised the head, and declared the ooks should also be brought.

shall we meet again?" asked Toussaint. n't know. Indeed I do not know," said the com-nt, looking at his watch by the firelight. His priser saw that his hands trembled, and that he with some irresolution to the door.
"Au revoir!" said Toussaint.

Rubaut did not reply, but went out, leaving the door tanding wide, and apparently no one to guard it.

Toussaint's heart beat at the thought that this might give him one more opportunity of being abroad in the o-pen daylight—perhaps in the sun. He rose to make the ttempt; but he was exhausted by the conversation he had held-the first attempt for so long! His achin

limbs failed him, and he sank down on his bed, from which loads and left the place. The prisoner rose at length to walk, as he did many times in the day, from corner to corner of his cell. the first turn by the door, he struck his foot against some thing, which he upset. It was a pitcher of water, which, with a loaf of bread, had been put in that unusual place. The sight was as distinct in its signification as a yawning

grave. His door was to open upon him no more. He was not again to see a human face. The commandant was to be absent a while, and, on returning, to find his oner dead. He used all the means he could devise to ascertain whether it were indeed so. He called Bellines from the door in the way which Bellines had never failed to reply to since the departure of Mars Plaisir. Bellines did not come. He sang aloud as he had never before been allowed to sing, unchecked, since he entered the fortress. Ho

now sang unchecked. The hour of the afternoon meal passed, and no one came. The evening closed, and no bol had been drawn. The case was clear. The prisoner now and then felt a moment's surprise at experiencing so little recoil at such a fate. He was scarcely conscious even of repugnance. His tranquility was doubtless owing, in part to his having long contem plated death in this place as certain; to life having little now left to make its continuanance desirable; and to his knowing himself to be so reduced that the struggle could not be very long. But he himself believed his composure

"He who appointed me to the work of such a life a

to be owing to another cause than any of these.

e," thought the dying man, "is making it close easy to his servant. I would willingly have suffered to the extremity of his will: but my work is done; men's cyes are no longer upon me; I am alone with Him; and He s pleased to let me enter already upon my everlasting peace. If Father Laxabon were here, would he now say, that looking back upon life from its close, it appears short as the time of the early rains? Instead of this, how long appear the sixty years that I have lived! How long, how weary now seems the life when I was a slave-though much was done, and it was the schooling of my soul for the work preparing for my hand! My Margot! my children! how quietly did we then live, as if no change were ever to come, and we were to sit before our door at Breda every evening till death should remove us one by one! While I was composing my soul to patience by thought and by reading, how little did I dream that I was so becoming prepared to free my race dropsy—to reign, and then to die of cold and hunger, such as the liver. of toil-they seem longer than all that went before,-Doubtless they were lengthened to me, to make my weak powers equal to the weakness of my task; for every day of conducting war and making laws appeared to me stretched out into a year. These late seasons of reverse

have passed over more rapidly, for their suffering has been less. While all, even Henri, have pitied me during these latter years, they know not that I was recovering the peace which I shall no more lose. It is true that I erred. according to the common estimate of affairs, in not making myself a king, and separating my country from France, as France herself is compelling her to separate at last. It is true I might now have been reigning there instead of dying here; and, what is more worthy of meditation, my people might now have been laying aside their arms, and beginning a long carcer of peace. It might possibly have been so—but at what cost! Their career of own climate, and the strength of soul of my best days freedom (if freedom it could then have been called) would shine and glow through me now, quenching in part even have begun in treason and in murder, and the stain would like to tell him he must die." dom still: they cannot but have it, though it is delayed,-And upon this freedom will rest the blessing of Heaven. We have not fought for dominion nor for plunder; nor, as far as I could govern the passions of men, for revenge. We began our career of freedom in fidelity, in obedience, and in reverence towards the whites; and therefore may we take to ourselves the blessing of Him who made to be free, and demands that we be so with clean hands and a pure heart. Therefore will the freedom of St. Do ningo be but the beginning of freedom to the negro race. Therefore may we hope that in their race will the spirit f Christianity appear more fully than it has yet sho itself among the proud whites; show itself in its gentleness, its fidelity, its disinterestedness, and its simple trust. The proud whites may scorn this hope, and point to the ignorance and the passions of my people, and say, 4s this your exhibition of the spirit of the Gospel? But not for this will we give up our hope. This ignorance, these passions, natural to all men, are in us aggravated and protracted by our slavery. Remove them by the disci-line and the stimulus of freedom, begun in obedience to God and fidelity to men, and there remain the love that embraces all; the meek faith that can bear to be betrayed, but, is ashamed to doubt; the generosity, thatcan forgive offences seventy-and-seven times renewed; the simple, open, oyous spirit, which marks such as are af the kingdom

Heaven. Lord! I thank thee that thou hast made me the ervant of this race! Never, during the years of his loneliness or the days of his grandeur, had Toussaint spent a brighter hour than now, while the spirit of prophecy, twin-angel with death visited him, and showed him the realms of mind which were opening before his race—that countless host whose van he had himself led to the confines. This spirit whis pered something of the immortality of his own name, hid-

den, lost as he was in his last hours. "Be it so!" thought he, "if my name can excite any to evotedness, or give to any the pleasure of being grateful. If my name live, the goodness of those who name it will be its life: for my true self will not be in it. No one will more know the real Toussaint. The weakness that was in me when I felt most strong, the reluctance when I appeared most ready, the acts of sin from which I was saved by accident alone, the divine constraint of of circumstances to which my best deeds were owingthese things are between me and my God. If name my life are to be of use. I thank God that they exist; but this outward existence of them is nothing between him and me. To me henceforward they no more belong than the name of Epaminondas or the life of Tell. Man stands naked on the brink of the grave, his name striphe society he leaves behind. Let the name and deeds I now leave behind be a pride to generations yet to comemore innocent pride than they have sometimes, alas!

been to me. I have done with them. Toussaint had eaten his loaf when first hungry, and had watched through the first night, hoping to sleep his long sleep the sooner when his fire should at length be burned out. During the day, some faint sounds reached him from the valley—some tokens of the existence of men. About midnight of the second night he found he could sit up no longer. With trembling hands he laid on such pieces of wood as he could lift, lighted another flambeau, and lay down on his straw. He raised himself but once—hastily and dizzily in the dawn (dawn to him but sunrise abroad.) His ear had been reached by senses and limb—of the wasting of the bone and muscle.

Day by day is my eye more dim and my right arm more feeble. But I have never complained of evils that the bravery you speak of would not meet. Have I ever said that you have touched my soul?"

The wasting of the bone and muscle, abroad into another valley. The prisoner had dreamed that it was his boy Denis, singing in the piazza at Pongaudin. As his dim eye recognized the place by the flicker of the expiring flambeau, he smiled at his delustrian and sould have been excited.

> The commandant was absent three days. On his re turn he summoned Bellines, and said in the presence everal soldiers.

"How is the prisoner there?" pointing in the direction Toussaint's cell.

sion, and sank back to sleep again.

\*He has been very quiet this morning sir."

\*Very quiet? Do you suppose he is ill?"

"He was as well as usual the last time I went to him

"He had plenty of every thing, I suppose?"
"Oh, yes, sir. Wood, candle, food, water—ever

"Very well. Get lights, and I will visit him Lights were brought. A boy who carried a lantern shivered as he saw how ghastly Bellines' face looked in the yellow gleam, in the dark vault on the way to the

"Have you heard anything?" asked Rubaut

"Not for many hours. There was a call or ome singing, just after you went, but nothing "Hush! Listen!" They listened motionless for some time: was heard but the everlasting plash which

round them.

was gone. The candle was burned completely Rubaut turned to the hearth, carefully stirred the

blew among them, and raised a spark. "You observe," he said to Bellines, "his fire was ber g when we found him. "Yes sir.

"There is more wood and more candle?" "Yes sir; the wood is in the corner, and the candle the table-just under your hand, sir." "Oh, ay-here. Put on some wood and blow

ame. Observe, we found his fire burning. They soon reappeared in the courtyard and announced he death of the prisoner. Rubaut ordered a messenger to be in readiness to ride to Pontarlier by the time he

hould have written a letter.
"We must have the physicians from Pontarlier." served the commandant, aloud, "to examine the deceased," and declare what he died of. The old man has not een well for some time past. I have no doubt the physcrans will find that he died of appoplexy, or something

"No wonder, poor soul!" said a sutler's wife to anothwoman.

"No wonder, indeed," replied the other. "My husband died of the heat in St. Domingo; and they took this poor man—(don't tell it but he was black; I got a sight him, and he came from St. Domingo, you may depend apon it)-they took him out of all that heat, and put in into that cold, damp place there! No wonder he is "Well I never knew we had a black here!"

"Don't say I told you, then."
"I have no doubt—yes, we found his fire burning; aid Bellines to the inquiries around him. "They ind it apoplexy, or such a thing I have no doubt of

And so they did to the satisfaction of the First Consul Yet it was long before the inquiring world knew with certainty what had become of Toussaint L'Ouverture,

### Affecting Narrative.

For several years I resided in a city of the South nd while there, received from the American Bible Society a quantity of Bibles, for distribution. was in the habit of seeking opportunities for religious conversation for those who visited me on business, and repeatedly heard of whole families who were not only destitute of the word of God, but were unable even to read it. One case affected me very much.

A man called one morning with his son-a mis rable, sickly boy, about fourteen years old-for medical advice. The poor boy had suffered for months under a severe attack of intermittent fever Though the disease had been "broken" by one of the violent remedies so often used in such cases at the South and West, still he was a most pitiable object,-pale and livid as a corpse, bloated with dropsy, and suffering constant pain from a diseased His mind was almost as much affected as meanest slave never knows! Then the next eight years his body: and his dull, heavy eyes, and vacant stare, plainly showed that he was gradually felling into a state of hopeless idiocy. I could give the father no hope of affording him bodily relief; but I thought it possible something might even vet be done for his spiritual health. I told him it was hardly possible his son could recover, and asked.

"Do you think he is prepared to die?" "I hope so; he has always been a good child. was his reply.

"Do you think he loves God? Does he like to ead the Bible, and hear and talk about his Savior, and do you think it would be prudent to tell him I think he must die?

"I suppose he don't know much about them hings; he can't read the Bible, and I shouldn't

"But, my friend, if you believe he cannot live, ou surely would be glad to have him prepared to lie. I hope you and his mother will read the Bible him, and pray with and for him; and it may be vou cannot restore him to health, God may enale you to do a great deal better for him-prepare im for heaven.

"Yes," said he, " I should be glad to have him repared to die; but we have no Bible to read to

"O well, sir." said I, "I will supply you.-You arely are not willing to be without a Bible." "Why, as to that, I don't think a Bible would do e much good : I can't read."

"But your wife will read it to you." " No, she can't read."

"How many children have you? Some of them an read it, and I will give them a Bible." "I have five children, but we haven't been able give them larning, and they can't read.

After some further conversation, I prescribed fo he boy, and they left me. Some two or three weeks after this, I was walking in the grave-yard, when a funeral procession entered it from the country. I joined them at the grave; and after the body was committed to the earth, "dust to dust," oticed that the chief mourner-this same unhappy father-was disposed to linger behind; and after th crowd had dispersed, I came up and entered into conversation with him. He seemed almost heartroken; and, gazing on three freeh graves before him, he said, "There are three of my poor, dear children. I have buried them all within a week. shall never see them again. I expect to find their little sister dead when I get home, and I shall ther have none left, but my poor, sick boy." I could only mingle my tears with his; and, without a word pressed his hand, and left him.

An application of this affecting narrative is hardnecessary. I trust that every child in this land of Bibles and schools, will feel how greatly he has been favored; and when he thinks of the thousands in our land, and the millions in heathen lands who have never seen a Bible, nor heard of a Savior, that ped from him, and his deeds laid down as the property of he will not only pray for them, but will feel that it is blessed privilege that he can help to give them the [S. S. Visiter. bread of life.

# A Romance in real Life.

Several years ago a highly respectable young lady f this city, well educated and tenderly brought up, became attached to and married a gentleman, a that time in the commercial business, and with fine prospects. They lived together for a time, happily and prosperously. An opportunity then offered and Mr. B. was induced to visit the Western country, and became the proprietor of a hotel at a celebrated watering place in the interior of Pennsylvania. While there; he unfortunately became intemperate in his habits, neglected his business and was finally compelled to remove to another section of the country. He again established himself at another hotel at another watering place, where after a brief career, the fiend of intemperance still dogging his footsteps, he was compelled to sell out and remove.

His next location was in Maryland, where a few friends once more re-established him, his wife clinging to him throughout all his vicissitudes with th tenacity of woman, and the faint but constantly beaming hope that he would yet reform and re cussitate his almost lifeless fortunes. For the third ime, however, strong drink obtained the mastery. He was sold out, and again compelled to try the

outh-west. He passed down the Ohio and Mississipp Orleans, his wife still clinging to him, and fin proceeded into Texas, Here he rallied for a

while, but the period was brief and intemperance and the climate acting together, soon put an end to his earthly career. His young wife, at the time, had two children with her—one a boy of three years and a half old, the other an infant only eleven months and not a dollar wherewith to provide. Her situation was terrible indeed, especially when we remember her early education, kindly bringing up, and the doting fondness with which she clung, in every misfortune to her ever kind but misguided and ruined husband. Appreciating her situation, a

few charitable individuals engaged a passage for

the widow and the little family on board the schoon-

er Harriet Porter, bound to Philadelphia. They and been out but a few hours, before the unfortunate woman overcome by distress, anxiety of mind, and e condition of her children, was seized with a plent fever, and died a raving maniac. Her little ifant was torn from her dead arms with difficulty, d kept on sweetened water for the rest of the wage. Doubtless, the other passengers extended dery aid possible; but there was no female on bard; and men are not exactly suited to nurse an fant of so tender an age, and at sea. The fate of

e poor mother must indeed be lamented by every eling heart. Her body was thrown into the sea, ad we are happy to be able to state that the little chans are now in the care of a family in this city, the were acquainted with the deceased, and who vill see that their wants are abundantly supplied. emepletely emaciated, with scarcely enough of remaining to animate its feeble frame."

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT PRINTthe earth, was to be found a stratum of a kind of in horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of found a kind of printing press, set up in the vault, and on it moveable types, placed as if ready for

Every inquiry was set on foot to ascertain the adas, Mexico and West Indies. probable period at which such an instrument could have been placed there, for it was not evidently of modern origin: and from all the Major collected it appeared probable that the place had remained in the state in which it was found for at least 1000 years. We believe, the worthy Major, on his return, to England, presented one of the learned as-

speculations on the subject. Paper, we know to have been manufactured in the East many centuries before we had any knowledge of it; and we have many reasons to think that the Chinese have been acquainted with the mode of printing they now employ, many centuries before Faust invented it in Europe. It certainly does no credit to the inventive genius of the Romans, to know that they approached so near as to engrave, in a style not to be equalled in the present age, on gems and stones, and of course the taking of impressions from them, and that they still should have remained ignorant of the art which has bestowed so many blessings on mankind.

TEMPEANCE ON THE OHIO .- A travelling corcontrasts the past and the present of dissipation on the Ohio river .- The reform in steamboat travelling on the western waters is very considerance and Bethel operations, may soon be so great as to render not only the cabins, but the soial permitted to minister to his loving flock. halls and the decks, of other than the few steam- tressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's boats which pass under the name of "better Cough Lozenges. mento places for the voung and

"Travelling is changed very much from what t used to be, even in my short memory. There has been but one party at cards, and they play merely for amusement; no money is staked, no one bets. But five years ago in descending the Mississippi, I remember to have seen five or six parties at different tables, on every steamboat. The gentlemen of the art, however, took good care to be among the missin at Vicksburgh. I have seen more Champaignerank on boarda steamerat that time, in one day, than I have seen at the Aston House, or the American of New York, in a week. [Wheeling Gazette.

HABITS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN .- Huet was so studious that his wife was obliged to drag him from his books to his dinner,

Thuanus studied seventeen hours a day for seventy years; that he might lose no time, so one read to him while dressing or at meals. Cicero says of himself, that he occupied his mind with literature and philosophy, at home and abroad, in the city, and in country, walking or riding.

Pliny in a letter mentions that even in bearhunting he employed the intervals of the chase in reading; but this was contrary to the rule of doing one thing at a time.

When Sir William Jones was young, having singular thirst for knowledge, be often asked questions of his mother, her answer was, 'Read, my son, and you will find out." followed her advice.

Gibbon says, in his life of himself. " I would not exchange my love of study for all the wealth of the Indies.

Bayle mentions an auther, that was also printer, who printed a large book directly from nis head, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter. The same writer mentions another author who wrote the whole of a large book, with only one quill. Erasmus composed in his chaise, while on a

ourney to Italy. Sheridan sometimes wrote his plays on paper that came round his tobacco.

CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACAD

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The course of study comprise Reading, Writing Sketching and the rudiments of Drawing, Arithmetic Grammar, Ancient and Modern History and Geography Natural and Moral Philosophy, Botany, Composite French language and Vocal music.

The system of instruction pursued in this Instituti will secure to its pupils a sound education in the severa epartments of English study, and in the valuable art o outline delineation so conducive to the formation habits of distinct and ready observation, while daily citations and other exercises in the French by all the oupils, without exception, will offer very superior advan ages to those parents who desire that their daughters hould become proficient in the use of that language: and the introduction of singing in frequent alternat with the different studies during the ion, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon th ealth spirits and voices of the students,

Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regate to their health, comfort, improvement in personal depo ent, and moral and intllectual progress. The Academic year will be divided into two session twenty two weeks each with a vacation during the onths of July and August.

TERMS. For Boarding and Tuition, \$250,00 ) Per Annun Tuttion only, 50.00 payable half Greek, Latin, Italian, German, Drawing, Painting &c.

# PETERS'PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills,—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now e supplied at New York prices. Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these ar

the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate orchronic disease, now and ditheir testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient medcine are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The week and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humor of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimentin with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can b

prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the good rooms, a cellar and portice; also a frame stable and digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulahe infant, when it arrived in Philadelphia, was tion, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system. They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and

convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from

their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because IN PRESS IN INDIA. -- When Warren Hastings they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritaws Governor General of India, he observed that in bility, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, nervous headaches, dyspepsia, co

carm, was to be folial a complaints of various thicknesses, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints horizontal layers. Major Roebuck, informed of fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, this, went to a spot where an excavation had been from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are made, displaying this singular phenomenon. In invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss digging somewhat deeper for further research, they of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone laid open a vault, which on examination, proved are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, to be of some size, and to their astonishment, they and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in chil-

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills. are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Can-

# COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.—

The proprietor has never known an instance where they sociations with a memoir, containing many curious did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing cold and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tick-ling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them,

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him respondent of the St. Louis Daily Gazette, thus he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar, also as Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several able joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow able, and with a vigorous continuance of temper- better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing,

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most dis-

daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family.

cough medicine ever was half so effications Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual .-

He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days.

We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few We recommend them to all who are afflicted with oughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of tune. the chest, consumption, &c, &c., as the best remedy

they possibly can use. Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven. James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st. Rev. J. N. Moffat, Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G.G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them. Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York.

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are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using his celebrated medicine. Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His sympton Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptons were learness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case, of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box

e was entirely cured. The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other orm medicine in his practice. Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lotenges in his practice, for more than two years, and nev-

er knew them to fail. Hon, B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and

The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sher-man's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and man's worm Lozenges as the only nope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well—an other living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. B. says no tamily should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

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A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just re-reced by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincinnati.

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Messrs, Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the Third Annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furuiture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birdseye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best ork exhibited. Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

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FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land. situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame parn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excelent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 oms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a og house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The use stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, loca-

ed upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines, A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town.

brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage. A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit

in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a

trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fovorably located for tillage. A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from own, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fen

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeak- is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum, raspberry and current trees. The land

ottom and good upland. A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike oad, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation as has also several members of his church and he says no an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses,two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with mafruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from lown, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a celler; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the pre-

mises with 10 feet fall. A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a rame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stacked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from town, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country. A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the

Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm. A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Ilinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half 'prairie, and ne half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses. 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple,

plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the se for winter shelter. Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their esates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, vithout cost to them, unless sales be effected;

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale; also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full nformation, which will be given gratis, if by letter,

postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the Engish bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes

The experience of nine years in the sale of Real state, enables me to furnish correct and valuable infor nation to Emigrants,

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